

At the same time, commercial reports to the Department of Commerce from South America indicate that Germany is underselling the United States and Great Britain in open competition and that she is flooding South American markets with an inferior quality goods. The decline in the German mark, which the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce believes will amount to only a temporary advantage, is one of the deciding factors in Germany's favor in her present efforts

AT present its validity was directly challenged in the statements of claim on which the injunction was granted, and, while Judge Curran did not make specific decision in this respect, his judgment left the impression that the act is invalid. The plain- tiff would not feel that the government itself should test the legality of the act, but, whether this action would be a precedent, which would appear to assume a doubt of the constitutionality of the act which the government itself had passed.

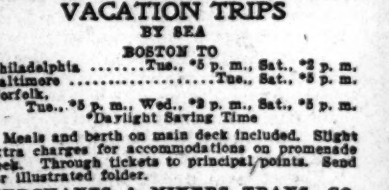
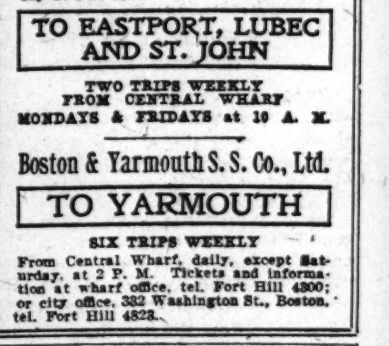
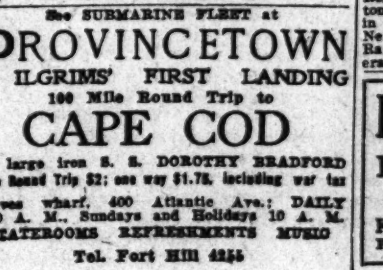
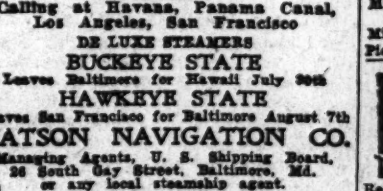
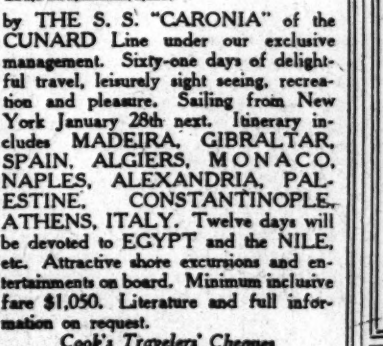
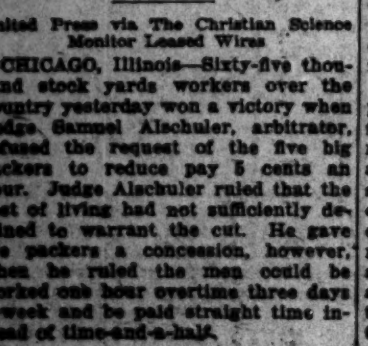
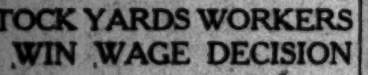
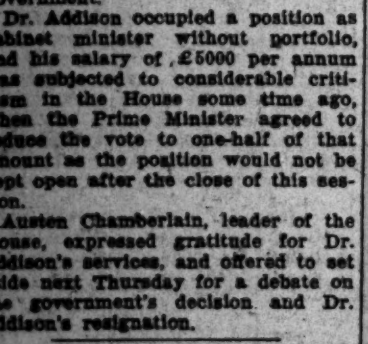
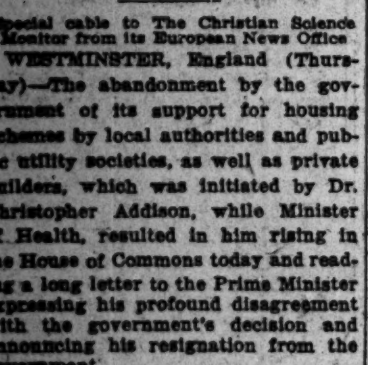
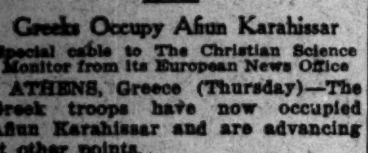
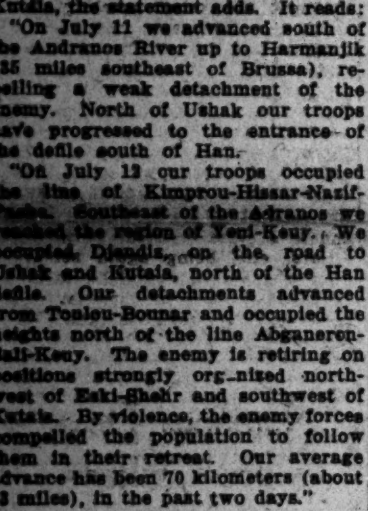
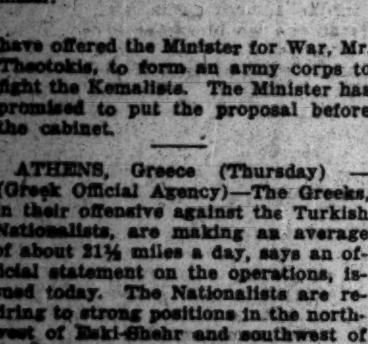
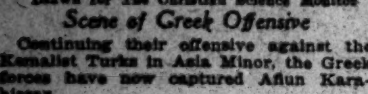
The commission has ceased to function but remains intact as a body ready to reassemble and continue with its researches.

used to declare his gracious will," only four of 123 members of the House have taken the oath, and 27 of the 64 possible senators. Under the Home Rule Act the whole parliament now may be dissolved, and a crown colony government substituted, but there are ample opportunities for delay, and it is authoritatively stated that no official step is contemplated for the present. The government is marking time, awaiting the result of the peace negotiations.

"I come now," said the Premier, "to the other question I wish to put before you and that is the knotty problem of inter-allied indebtedness. I need, I promised Mr. Rathbone (the American unofficial representative on the Reparations Commission), long that I would write to you about but I have had to put it off for one session or another, till now. The British and the French governments have been discussing during the last four months the question of giving fixity and definiteness to Germany's reparations obligations. The British Government has stood steadily by the view that it was vital that Germany's liabilities should be fixed at a figure which it was within reasonable capacity to pay, and that this figure

Meanwhile the trial of the two German naval officers, Lieutenant Dittmer and Lieutenant Boldt, accused of ordering the sinking of S. S. Llando-castle, a hospital ship, continues in a calm atmosphere in the Leipzig court house before seven judges. Today resumed hearing, Admiral Throtha, former chief German naval staff officer, in his evidence, said that abuses by the enemy in naval warfare compelled the German naval command to order its officers and crew to observe the same. He said that his fatherland bore before every other consideration, and not through sentiments of humanity to endanger their own lives.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sixty-five thousand stockyard workers over the country yesterday won a victory when Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbitrator, refused the request of the five big packers to reduce pay 5 cents an hour. Judge Alschuler ruled that the cost of living had not sufficiently declined to warrant the cut. He gave the packers a concession, however, when he ruled the men could be worked one hour overtime three days a week and be paid straight time instead of time-and-a-half.



EXCAVATIONS
AT CYRENE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Before the war, after the annexation of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania in North Africa by Italy, the Italian Government undertook systematic excavations in these districts, especially at Cyrene, with wonderful results. Since the war (and to a certain extent during the war) these excavations have been continued and have been described in the Illustrated London News by Professor Halbherr, who gives also photographs of some of the most remarkable of the places of sculpture discovered there. Cyrene, which is beautifully situated, overlooking the sea at a height of about 2000 feet, was one of the most famous Greek cities on the North African coast. According to tradition it was founded about 631 B. C. by Battus, who, at the command of the Oracle at Delphi, led a colony of Dorians from the island of Thera. The recent excavations, Professor Halbherr says, tend to prove that there was a previous swarm of pre-Doric colonists from the Peloponnese, who reached the coast at least 400 years earlier. Early in the fifth century A. D. an earthquake, described by Synesius, bishop of Ptolemais (the former Greek city of Barca west of Cyrene), buried part of the city under a mound of rubbish, thus preserving the beautiful treasures from Arab invaders.

Between 1861 and 1863 partial excavations were made by two English officers, Capt. M. Smith, R.E., and Commander Porcher, R.N., and in 1910, while still in the hands of the Turks, a commission of the Archaeological Institute of America renewed the excavation. Now the Italians are carrying on most careful excavations in Cyrene and other parts of their North African colony. Some remarkable works of art have been discovered in the ancient baths, and it is here that one would rather expect to find them, as it was the Roman custom to adorn their baths with works of art. These baths, of great size, begun in Ptolemaic times, were rebuilt early in the second century A.D. under the Roman Emperor Hadrian, and adorned by him with magnificent pieces of sculpture.

The first discovery in the baths, and by far the most important, was a beautiful life-size statue of Venus. This statue, it is thought, is B. C. fourth century work, and unfortunately has the head and the greater portion of the arms missing. It is now amongst the other masterpieces in the National Museum in the Baths of Diocletian at Rome. The other statues and sculpture are temporarily housed at Benghazi but later are to be returned to Cyrene. They include a fine head of Alexander the Great, a winged Victory, Cupid, the Three Graces, Hermes, and many others. Besides these finds, a considerable portion of the ancient city has been uncovered and to a certain extent restored, the pillars, etc., being again set up in their proper places in the baths. A number of pieces of Cyrenaic sculpture can be seen in the British Museum.

Nutritious Desserts
for Children

—By Mrs. Knox

DESSERTS that are a joy to children as well as nourishing for them to eat can be most easily prepared with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Delicious fruit dishes, nutritious egg and milk gelatines, as well as jellied fruit juices are only a few among many pleasing dishes found in my recipe booklets.

There is only room to give one of them here but I will gladly send you the others if you are interested and will write me for them.

Children's Delight
Blanc Manger

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
2½ cups milk
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla

Boil gelatine in half cup milk five minutes. Scald remaining milk with sugar and add soaked gelatine. Stir, cool slightly, add flavoring and turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Serve with currant, strawberry, or any preferred jelly. Accompany with sugar and thin cream, or boiled custard. Substitute cream for the milk and the dish becomes "Ivory Jelly."

Dessert Books—Free

In my booklets "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy" there are numerous recipes for nutritious desserts that are especially appropriate for children. Mothers will find them helpful not only in preparing children's desserts but in preparing the meals for the entire family, as the booklets also contain recipes for salads, meat and fish molds, relishes, ice creams, sherbets and candies. Send for them. They are free. Just enclose 4 cents in stamps to cover postage and mention your grocer's name.

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Victoria, George Washington, or Napoleon; yet have laughed, worked, and gasped to some purpose, no doubt. Hour after hour your chair is lurching between shops, markets, stores of every hitherto inconceivable kind, slipping streets that show no evidence whatever of an influence outside China. It is jostled every 30 seconds by men and women—all bearing burdens. By pannier, by basket, by box, by string, by handle; in hand, upon back, or on head; these toiling-people of the East seem all to be carrying something. Gravel, plaster, sand, fish, paper, lumber, meat, matting, garbage, coal, cloth, bales, packages, kegs, tubs, rolls, pails, cans. Heavy burdens swept along just clearing the ground, balanced over shoulders at the ends of thick bamboo sticks. Not a horse in the city. Men and women accustomed to and willingly pulling, pushing, straining like the very harnessed animals of Caucasian streets. Everywhere humanity; scurrying, surging, sleeping, mulling, running, sewing, gesticulating, cobbling, smithing, cooping, crooning, smiling, weaving, reading, money-lending. All on the public "street" at arms' length from your chair. Every one an anti-like task to do, does it, likes it, grows sleek upon it. Package-goods at your elbows, with never a familiar letter or trade mark; indeed, whose very function and purpose may be unknown to the occidental. At a stride from your seat lie open to the world places of trade and profession and occupation whose very object you cannot guess; and over all a sing-song, falsetto, gurgling, chirping babble that is the language of the hordes of China.

With only vague and unreal recollection of definite things you have seen; jewelry, pottery, and textiles of mystical origin and unsmiling quality carried hotelward, as tangible evidence of your legendary journey in another planet; you at length reach your rooms. And what could you not wish to say about nighttime in Canton? You can only asseverate that Canton nights are atmospherically as different from her days as are dragons from horses.

THE ESTE MUSEUM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand was a great art lover and his collections were made for him by the best art experts of the country. Although it was no unusual thing for the Archduke himself to rummage through the antique shops, large and small, in Vienna. All these collections are now lodged in the new Hofburg, on the so-called Heidenplatz, and are now for the first time open to inspection by all.

The new Hofburg has, in fact, never been completed. Most of the apartments are given over to the offices of various missions and relief committees. But in the west wing, in which are marble stairways, marble corridors and marble pillars, the collection of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is now exhibited.

The Este collection comprises about 1000 objects illustrating all departments of plastic art and of art craft. It also possesses a selection of old musical instruments, among which there are peculiarly rare specimens. The arrangement of the museum is a model one and it certainly ranks among the noteworthy sights of Vienna. Its great richness in examples of plastic art is particularly valuable, adding to the scope of Vienna's art treasures as already revealed in the Art-Historical and Austrian museums. Among the great number of antique sculptures (life-sized statues, busts, and reliefs) one alcove must be particularly referred to, since besides four beautiful Greek heads, it possesses a fragment of the Parthenon frieze; Vienna, therefore, stands with Paris, London and Würzburg in fortunate possession of so priceless an object. Worthy of notice, too, is the collection of early Christian sculptures and of prehistoric and Greek vases.

The collection of Venetian Gothic, dating from the eighteenth century, is not to be met with anywhere outside of Italy. The Venetian plastics (Lombard works) and a relief by Donatello should also certainly not be missed. A cherub by Donatello was recently handed over to Italy in accordance with the terms of the Italian treaty. Besides several works by Andrea della Robbia and a room with bronzes, the particularly attractive room containing porcelains must be mentioned. Here splendid pieces of old Viennese ware are exhibited.

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almost indefinitely. I have spent hour after hour unsuccessfully watching a pair of furze bushes in the effort to trace them to their nests; sometimes I have found it at once, by good fortune and not through skill on my part. It is usually placed behind the long grass which grows around the furze bushes on the top of the banks. The stonechat always seems to be particularly fond of mountains or moors, descending to the crests of the sea cliffs. They are to be found in places of this description at the present time, although absent from so many of their old haunts. One nest found was built in the crest of a slope directly above a range of cliffs about two or three hundred feet high, facing the open Atlantic. There are very few small birds in such a situation and one is more than usually pleased to meet the stonechat at home there.

The bird is unknown to the country-folk by the name of stonechat. To them it is the furze-chat or chatter.

CANTON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To sit 10,000 miles away and think about Canton! To dwell in Mars and muse about the earth! Almost parallel possibilities. For Canton is only by chance reachable by mail; only by coincidence does the cable transmit word there; it is sheer phantasy to imagine radio messages deliverable in that oriental metropolis. Occidental ways are not its ways; nor thoughts, nor ideals, nor religions, nor goods. All of which has been thoroughly advertised by many serious scribblers.

You are stepping from the up-river steambot from Hong Kong to emerge upon the Bund, as the water-front thoroughfare is named. The numberless impressions that crush in upon you at a first glimpse of this busy street leave you gasping. A long, wide, brick-paved street with curbs—most unoriental—that is the European contribution—everything else is Chinese. A series of imposing, balconied, banniered department stores, five and six stories high, interspersed with glittering cafes, hotels and shops, line the vista along up the river-front as far as you can see in the distance. This is newer China; a bit of burnished China, as it were, reflecting a faint glow of western influence. Of course, the picture warms with bustling human beings; coming, going, bearing and being borne, shuffling, clinking, padding, crying past—for this is the Orient.

But you are permitted to stand upon two feet and gaze only for a moment, an avalanche of shouting, smirking, appealing, begging, rickshaw coolies descend upon you. You fight your way through the pandemonium, master the distracting situation, and with luggage in one vehicle and yourself in another, begin your journey to Shameen, one coolie in the thills, two vociferously pushing behind you. Shameen, be it noted, is the foreign oasis occupying a speck of a harbor, reclaimed, terraced, planted, and made parkwise into a spot where Europeans could dwell. Here a modern hotel, the consulates of the world, western banks and agencies stand; a spot attained only via bridges, insulated from the great Chinese wilderness that stretches away on every side.

Rickshaw coolies believe every foreigner to be in breathless haste wherever he goes. So at a terrific pace, your three retainers dash and bore along through the crowded thoroughfare, shouting aggressive warnings, heard a half-mile, but disregarded, utterly five paces ahead. On our left, river, sampans and junks, side by side, and end, floor the water from the quay's edge out nearly to the center of the current, a veritable forest of masts, a foliage of part-furled sails and gay ribbon flags, and an undergrowth of rigging, thatched deck awnings, hulls and rudder posts. Some 125,000 individuals, at least, live about all their lives; here are some of them. From the continuous sound that arises, some of the most fluent linguists in Cathay must be gathered here in important conference.

Ten minutes of kaleidoscopic panoramas has wound by and yet no signs of turning; another 10 and nothing promising ahead. You begin to realize what a metropolis can be like geographically as well as numerically. But at last, a quick veer to right, a few more rods, and a bridge on which you spy a British uniform. The painting coolies drop their loads and sign you to get out—and pay. No rickshaws in Shameen, you learn. Your luggage must be portered to the hotel.

A Chinese guide-interpreter is awaiting you at the office. Forty minutes and you are off in sedan chairs to explore the labyrinth called Canton. If, before, one thought he was in real Chinatown when speeding up the Bund, he at once admits his mistake after following his guide's chair a brief five minutes.

What a city! No streets wider than 10 feet, the majority narrower. This was before the recent street changes in Canton. And here amongst these warren-like lanes where the sun never shines, live and have lived for centuries, people who never heard of Queen

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quintessence of staid, and were glad to have come so far. No evidence of his recent experience showed in the effort as we returned. Ah, we thought, if Wall Street, with a child in each hand, could only take an occasional day off and visit the Fish Theater, maybe America would be better financed and United States Business common by today nearer par.

IF BICYCLES COULD
FLY

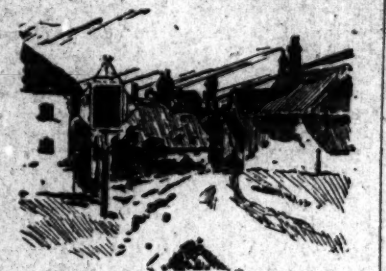
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In his History of England, Lord Macaulay says that of all inventions, (the alphabet and printing press alone excepted) those inventions which abridge distance have done most for the civilization of our species.

"Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually as well as materially, and not only facilitates the interchange of the various productions of nature and art, but tends to remove national and provincial antipathies and to bind together all the branches of the great human family."

What would he have said (and he had ever very much to say) if he had been asked to take his seat in a luxurious coach, for such it would have seemed to him, and as he leaned back with all the grace of a Babington, had felt himself gradually leaving the earth, and with a roar sail away into space?

He might have thought it was some marvelous fairy tale, from which he would shortly awake and find himself in the midst of a vast solitude with



The Selborne Arms

his imagery traveler from New Zealand, seated on a broken arch of London Bridge, making a sketch of the ruins of St. Paul's.

Before the aeroplane and the motor car came the humble bicycle, and it was not so many years ago that three friends set forth on their wheels for Selborne, the little village made so well known by the naturalist, Gilbert White. The start was made, but a west wind sweeping the open spaces of Hampshire and a carrier's cart coming conveniently into sight, seats were secured and bicycles accommodated, and a slow, leisurely journey begun behind the fat flanks of Dobbin, the carrier's horse.

The few miles that were covered in this way were interspersed with long stops at various cottages where parcels had to be delivered, items of news also being discussed, and at certain cross-roads there might be one or two people with parcels waiting who had to be squeezed into the already full conveyance.

When once more the bicycles were mounted it seemed as if speed could go no further, and when from the brow of a slight hill, past a big white quarry, a gentle slope led down to Gilbert White's Selborne, with feet up and free wheels the friends flew over the ground into a village of enchantment, well-known to them from the notes of the naturalist. Then it was that one of the party, a "sweet singer," improvised these lines:—

If we and I were fairies, and bicycles could fly
We'd quit this dull earth gladly
And pedal swiftly, madly
Across the sunset sky
Far in that golden future, we'd build our dreamland home.

And from our magic bowers, we'd fling
Down earthwards from the sky
If you and I were fairies and bicycles could fly.

The Stonechat in Ireland

The favorable conditions to the increase of wild life in Ireland make the scarcity of the stonechat, when compared with their numbers six or seven years ago, the more astonishing. It is one of the most beautiful of small wild birds, having a jet black head and an orange red breast, the contrast being heightened by its white collar.

In the summer months he and his family were to be observed in the wayside hedge, on the common, on the wild uninhabited mountain slopes, and on the fresh windswept areas that lie above the sea cliffs.

The stonechat is not one of those birds which are in the habit of sitting close on their nests as a means of escaping observation. Posing in the vicinity of a nest one is quickly made aware of the fact while still some distance away, for the cock bird, acting as sentry on a tall stem of furze, gives a note of warning to his mate. She immediately leaves her nest in unobtrusive fashion and joins him.

Both then come into full view on the top of the furze bushes, uttering the while a harsh note. They will continue this, hopping from spray to spray, as close as they dare to the intruder till he has passed, but if he should stop to search for the nest, they will keep up the maneuver

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these men felt keenly, was made a matter not for reproach or regret, but for soothing satire. The rhetorical success of this moment weighs heavy in the scale against the sledgehammer strokes of logic which in most debating halls count for success.

The Americans made it clear that problems are not unknown in the Western Hemisphere. They spoke of the Pacific, of the expansion of colored races, the Pan-American movement, and always of the Monroe Doctrine, which they declared the League had sanctioned in Article XXI, which provides for special recognition of spheres of influence for the great powers. But young Oxford voted nearly a thousand strong two years ago for the League, under the spell of Lord Robert Cecil, himself a former president of the union, and President Wilson appealed very strongly to a university just back from five fronts and sick of war. America would be more friendly if she were free, they were told, and in written bonds there were dangers of misunderstanding. But Oxford believed in the League, with all the imperfections of intriguing materialists, and if America would only come—

A WALL STREET
NOVELTY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Children: rosy-cheeked, daintily togged, tan-skinned children, are no novelty up on Riverside Drive in New York, nor in the suburbs—but the appearance of youngsters of this type—on foot—down in Wall Street, in the exciting hours when lions meet lambs and when wolves confront goats in the daily encounter, was an event indeed. They are a sensation, it appears. Surprising but true. That they be faxen-haired, bareheaded, commuter-bred and utterly unused to their environment served to heighten the interest.

We did not at all realize this could be so until last week we chanced suddenly to fall in behind a trim cultured-looking little woman who led by each hand respectively a four-year-old boy and a six-year-old girl. It was in that most noted of canons where "rocks" (to use a vulgar designation) are arranged in strata for human study and experiment in more variety and in greater profusion than elsewhere on earth's crust—Wall Street. We were arrested instantly and paused to gaze. Having gazed a moment and having yet a possible forty minutes remaining of an elastic luncheon hour, we were moved to drift along in the wake of this refreshing trio; to observe not only what effect Wall Street had on them but also what effect they had on Wall Street. In the sum total the latter effect must have been considerable; but it was not visible that this street impressed itself deeply on the children. For to a child a street's street; to Wall Street the children represented everything in life perhaps—money-making and job-holding.

West along the street they strolled—yes, strolled, of an unexpected nature—tumbled down two blocks on Broad Street; threaded up through Exchange Place to Broadway; and eventually followed Broadway to the Aquarium at the Battery—evidently having alighted from the East Side subway one station too far north. Scenting "copy" we shamelessly trailed on.

The commonest thing that happened as they went by was that—traffic splitting left and right for them—people almost invariably turned to look after them. Fine de siecle stenographers—even the professor's very top-notchers—smiled wistfully and murmured audible "duckies" and "sweets." Harassed general managers stopped to let the scene iron out a few lines from brows of concentrated care; for a moment they flew to their own quiet homes in Jersey or Long Island—or in mirage-land, where there are no bricks and boards for homes. A gentleman stopped them and, putting a hand on each of two bareheaded, clad, "Well, grand-father is glad to see you down here!" Then he stood in an evident self-consciousness, not wanting them to go on, but not managing an excuse for tarrying.

Even that equally positive and equally ubiquitous heretofore young man in his thirties, who is so definitely getting on in the world and uses as one of his assets a six-mile-an-hour Juggernaut stride along the sidewalk, several times caught himself in mid-air, so to speak, and mistimed catches by a hair the three strollers into a basement-way. They were getting toward the Custom House, my charges were. A man vending chocolates from a cart at an absurdly below-market figure gave each of them one; a fruit-wagon proprietor had presented cherries; a messenger boy had shyly offered peppermints; the very stock exchange seemed to waver and slow down a bit.

Casualty they dropped in at a corner store, one of those hybrid, non-descript, merchandising units, part department store, part package grocery, part confectionery shop. They entered obviously for ice cream. But they received in addition a prodigious amount of unprofessional attention. The gulping, jostling line at the soda fountain's brink paused in amazement, and the two children were quite alike astonished by the chatter of which they were suddenly noticed they were the center.

The manager of the emporium himself came forward from his labyrinth to beam and shake hands.

Ice cream—then on to Battery Park. We slithered then to the very door of the Aquarium and stepped within. But, once inside, like magic, children cease to be novelties, and are part of an afternoon's attendance records—such a difference a few city blocks may make! However, we dare repeat as worthy even of Editor Dana's coveted space, that the little faxen-haired girl exclaimed as they passed for a second at the threshold: "Oh, mamma, at last we've got to the fish theater!" We left them gossiping with the in-

with a new beauty out of a new era. Sometimes he heard strange noises as migrating birds swept past, and he saw the wedge the wild ducks traced, banking against the sky.

Gypsy met an occasional wanderer like himself, with whom he talked woodcraft, or he chatted about crops with farmers, who enjoyed meeting somebody from a distance. "Travelin' fur!" they would inquire, eyeing Gypsy's outfit curiously.

"Oh, no, just a little outing," Gypsy would reply, with a vast and leisurely content.

Bags of nuts and buckets of wild grapes were stowed away in the wagon. Often a wild bee tree provided a luscious sweet but the raiders always left an ample supply for the bees.

If it stormed Gypsy could usually discover an empty house along the way, or if his wife and the younger children were not with him, he pitched his tent in a sheltered ravine and slept deliciously, with the wind and rain tugging and battering about him. When the weather grew undeniably bleak, with the chill of snow in the air, Gypsy turned homeward, a sunny day might tempt him to linger, lounging aimlessly about his little camp, drinking in the last hint of the autumn brightness. He loved the sense of elemental struggle, the conquest of winter, and the wistful beauty of brown, bare trees. He watched the squirrel hoarding his winter nuts, and felt a subtle intimacy and companionship. He watched the snaky blue jays screaming boisterously about deserted orchards where a few half-frozen apples hung in the empty treetops.

But by December he was logging back again, straight and brown and hearty, with keen joy in his eyes—back to his barns and corn shocks, his haystacks and grain bins, with his little harvest of nuts and fruit to add to the stores in the cozy farmhouse.

BATES-OXFORD
DEBATE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—American debaters must not misread the result of the interversity debate at Oxford, when the Bates College team met the Oxford Union Society on the motion, "that this house approves the American policy of non-intervention in European affairs." Though the motion was lost by a large majority—253 to 90—the result must in no sense be regarded as a judgment of debating quality.

Had that been the issue, Oxford would have voted all the other way; but the criticism made of the English Commons applies even more truly to the Oxford Union Society—men seldom change the opinions they declare at the outset, and to change one's opinion in the course of a single week's debate—to cross the floor of the "House"—is almost unheard of. Convictions are not permanently fixed at 21, perhaps the Union debaters are not without their effect on political outlook here, though that effect is probably overrated, but young hopeful goes home to think about it. Not for the most convincing speaker will he cross in public.

When the Bates boys arranged to come they naturally assumed the American method of debate, the appointment of judges. They were after a test in debating skill and desired judgment on that alone, though the subject suggested was bound to be one on which there was apparently some clear line of division. But that is not the way Oxford looks at a debate, or young England either. In England it is the persuasive manner, the fine peroration, the ready sparkling wit, that is sought. The political outlook, even in these topsy-turvy times, is as progressive or as reactionary as it was five years ago, and with the most of us the same old differences will remain whatever the subject. If a speaker is to put a new point to the British at all, he must be detached in manner, must appear to see that particular point from some position outside. However keenly he may desire that his hearers should see it as he does, the less he shows his interest in the audience's attitude the more influence he will have on it.

That was really the only thing, as far as debating skill was concerned, where Oxford had the best of it. The Oxford men knew their audience and catered for it; the American did not. From the third sentence of Mr. Morris of Bates College the difference remained through the debate. The Americans argued a clear, logical case, point by point. They dealt with answers skillfully and earnestly. They were oratorical ambassadors, compressing a great deal into a few minutes apiece, and they not only meant it but looked as though they meant it. Morris was so word perfect, so anxious that no trick of rhetoric should debase his currency, that the English ear, accustomed to cadences, anecdotes, and what not in a speech, was lulled instead of roused. Mr. C. M. Starbird of Bates was more in touch with his audience, but his handling of questions was able and honest rather than sparkling; he cared and he showed it. The captain, Mr. R. B. Watts, cared, too, and moreover, he is a plain speaker. Europe generally and England in particular were dealt with kindly but firmly. President Harding could hardly have been more crisp about finance.

The Englishmen were every whit as earnest, and were all three keen and able debaters, but they knew their audience. They had seen bad cases put well and good cases put badly, and they knew that epigram and grip go a long way in winning the favor of young Oxford. They seized on the fact that President Harding while shunning the League of Nations as a committee of the victors, is joining with the Supreme Council, which is a committee of the victors, if it is anything, open and unashamed. But they did it in a detached and amused way, though it was one of their main points. The eclipse of President Wilson, which

before his door, no one could understand. The fact remained that with the coming of July and the long, scorching "corn days," the Smiths always took to the open.

The creek provided water for the stock. There was a pool down beside the old ford where the chickens drank, and feed was left for them in sheltered coops. The Rocky Ford Farm fared as best it might for a period. In a week or two the Smiths came back, happy and sun-burned, and fell to cutting weeds and mowing the hay, if it were ready.

Gypsy Smith harvested his grain, hushed his corn and shocked his fodder much as his neighbors did theirs. With the help of his children he gathered the apples and vegetables and stored them away in his roomy cellar. He would exhibit with pride the long shelves of canned fruit and preserves which his wife had put up for winter use.

But along in November when frosts had loosened the nuts and the brown leaves rustled to the sweep of winds and the scamper of squirrels, Gypsy again felt the lure of the long road.

Sometimes his wife and the children stayed at home, all but the oldest boy, who went with his father. Sometimes the whole family again set forth. Always Gypsy's wagon rattled away some crisp morning before daylight. Out across the bridge, up the valley under the oaks and chestnuts, on through a sweep of prairie, it jogged and chuckled.

Campfires flickered in sheltered nooks along the river, the horses grazed on grassy roadsides, and Gypsy slept and ate with the open sky on the pattern of branches above him. He saw the sun go down behind unfamiliar hills and the moon rise



The Odd Man

An odd man, truly! Every man is odd!

Gypsy Smith

Whether or not there was any truth in the story that the owner of the Rocky Ford Farm had once been the leader of a gypsy band, the name which this tradition fixed upon him became permanent. Throughout the length and breadth of the county the slim, black-haired man with the flashing smile was known as Gypsy Smith. If he had another first name no one seemed conscious of it. And as for the farmer himself, to be called "Gypsy" seemed to suit him as well as anything.

It was a fertile stretch of land that he owned and worked, part prairie and part woodland, with the Rocky Creek running through it, and the old Rocky Ford below the bridge, and still used in summer when the water was low. There was a blue-eyed, fair-haired wife in the rambling white farm house, and a half-dozen children who romped and worked after the manner of most farm girls and boys. But there was somehow an air of care-free frolic about the place which seemed to prosper without the effort that marked the cultivation of the neighboring farms.

If you passed the Rocky Ford around 3 o'clock of a sunny summer day you were likely to see the owner stretched full length on the grass under a big apple tree beside the door. Other laborers might hurry through their midday meal and rush back to the waiting fields, Gypsy Smith always took a short siesta in the shade while his horses champed hay in the airy barn stalls. Perhaps he lost a few bushels of grain for this indulgence. If he did he never seemed in the least to care. He said there was something especially restful in the sound of bees in the blue roses at that particular time of day. When he came in at night the bees might be gone, and, anyway, there were the chores to do then.

He liked the little pause in the drowsy noon time with his hat over his eyes and his head on the matted blue grass under the apple tree. Perhaps he remembered other summer noons with the hum of forests about him and the trickle of water in lonely woodland streams. At any rate, he always got up and went back to his glancing or harvesting.

There was another peculiarity about Gypsy Smith. At least his neighbors thought so. When the corn was laid by and the other most urgent work done for the season, Gypsy packed his family into a light camp wagon and drove 10 miles up the river to camp. Why he could not as well camp near home, with the Rocky running right



He saw the sun go down behind unfamiliar hills

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GERMANS ADMITTED
TO LEAGUE UNION

Conference of International Union
of League Societies at Geneva
Also Urges Germany's Inclusion
in League of Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—A press telegram recently spread the news that the Union Internationale des Associations pour une Société des Nations had asked the famous Greek statesman, Eleutherios Venizelos, to become its secretary-general, the union's seat to be transferred to Brussels. This actually contributed to rousing the curiosity of the masses as to the organization of the union.

Its name goes far to satisfy this curiosity, and it will suffice here to state that it was principally due to the exertions of the American League to Enforce Peace, the British League of Nations Union, and Leon Bourgeois' French League of Nations Association, that the numerous societies which had been founded in many countries for the promotion of some sort of universal community for the prevention of future wars, came together in a union about two years ago, which met four times in various places to discuss problems connected with the League. Its fourth conference, which took place at Milan last fall, was reported at length in these columns.

Swiss Statesman Presided

The fifth conference, which terminated its proceedings at Geneva after four days' duration, will bear out the union's scope, range and aims. It met under the presidency of the Swiss statesman, Gustave Ador, formerly president of the Confederation and of the Brussels Finance Conference, and now president of the International Red Cross, whose amazingly sonorous voice commands respect and attention. The present federal President, Mr. Schulthess, was appointed honorary president of the conference, which could decidedly "report progress" and was an undoubted success, showing, as it did, true cosmopolitan solidarity and a determined desire to improve the Covenant radically and speedily. As Henri Lafontaine, one of the delegates, rightly remarked, "The world ought to advance as rapidly in the field of morals as it does in engineering."

As a matter of course, the topic "America and the League" was much discussed at the union's Geneva conference. In view of the apparently adverse attitude of President Harding and of his election on the basis of an anti-League platform, the position of the American pro-Leagueers appears to be very difficult. Mr. Davis' speech at the opening meeting implied an approval of the League, rather than that of the League itself. In the closing session, general satisfaction was felt on learning that the American pro-League societies were just meeting to discuss the means of propagating in the United States the notion of her joining the existing League, and Lady Gladstone's motion that America ought soon to enter it was carried unanimously.

The subject which created most stir was naturally Germany. She gave rise to two debates which concerned the admission of the German League of Nations Society to the International Union of League of Nations Societies, and the admission of Germany as a member state of the League. The first of these two matters was easily settled by a general consent to the League society joining the union. As for the second, the commission dealing with it had adopted a resolution to the effect that "it was desirable, in the interests of true peace and international cooperation, that Germany be admitted to the League of Nations as soon as possible, according to the Covenant." But the plenary meeting consented to a significant though slight change which weakened the "as soon as possible" by substituting for "according to the Covenant" the phrase "according to Article 1 of the Covenant." This alteration was moved by the French Professor de Lapradelle. On the whole, however, the French group, as does French public opinion in general, took a much kinder attitude toward Germany than it did in Milan last fall. The majority of the delegates at Geneva thought it probable that Germany's admission to the League will be pronounced already by the second Assembly next September.

International Court

Much interest centered around the highly important problem of an international court of justice. Two independent resolutions were carried. The first recommends to the national League societies (members of the union) to urge their governments to see to the speedy ratification of the statutes already signed by them, to enable the League Council and Assembly to appoint the court's judges this year. It was decided to submit this recommendation to the governments of the states in arrears with the ratification, as well as to their legations at Bern. The second resolution ran thus: "The fifth conference of the Union of the League of Nations Societies requests the national societies to use all their influence for urging upon their governments the necessity of adopting the clause making the jurisdiction compulsory for certain cases defined in the statutes."

The sixth commission moved that two years' notice be required of member states wishing to leave the League, but also an obligation to submit to the conditions set forth in Article 1 of the Covenant. The plenary meeting approved of this and asked the commission to further study the matter and report on it to the next session of the union, which, it was decided, will take place at Prague next year.

during the spring holidays, while the union's executive council intends meeting at Vienna immediately after the close of the next Geneva Assembly of the League.

As for the important question of propaganda, two resolutions were adopted as proposed by the third commission. One of them declares it to be urgent that the nations be made familiar with the aims and doings of the League. The other enumerates the many ways and means to this end and fixes a detailed list of propaganda measures. Some particular suggestions, concerning the compulsory introduction of Esperanto and of school instruction about economic world solidarity, were deferred to the next session. A special and permanent propaganda committee was appointed.

Rights of Minorities

The rights of minorities continue to be violated almost everywhere in Europe, and scarcely less so than before the war. The Geneva conference largely dealt with this state of things and resolved to request the League's Council to appoint a permanent commission which is to examine into the complaints of violation of the rights of minorities as safeguarded by the Covenant. Another commission should be formed, according to the conference, for finding out how to put an end to the inequality of treatment meted out to certain races in certain countries as, for instance, Negroes and Jews. The conference itself nominated a commission of the unions for settling the relations between the union and the League's secretariat.

Lady Gladstone proposed an intervention in favor of Armenian refugees for the League, and rescue work for the refugees from Russia. These proposals, as well as four resolutions of the second commission concerning the limitation of armaments, were adopted without debate. A resolution respecting the situation of the Caucasian Republic of Georgia "expresses the indignation of the conference, which urgently invites the League's Council and Assembly to take measures for assuring to Georgia the right of self-determination." With regard to the delicate Shanghai question, the conference, "in view of the differences that have arisen between Japan and China, both members of the League, desires them to find speedy solutions in strict accordance with those provided in the Covenant."

Unanimous consent was given to a proposal calculated to contribute to the democratization of the League's Council. It concerns the appointment of its four non-permanent members, a subject treated in the Covenant most superficially. While approving "in the present" term of four years, the conference recommended that the reelection be made impossible unless at least one term has elapsed, which means regular new elections. One of the navy minor resolutions expressed the desire that all passport formalities be soon abolished between the member states of the League, and a recommendation that all sections of the League should consult women representatives whenever questions concerning women's interests are at stake.

Leaving the League

Proposal Calls for Two Years' Notice
of Intention to Withdraw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Congress of National Associations in Favor of the League of Nations, which has just concluded at Geneva, was the fifth which had been held since the foundation of the federation. The federation was originated in February, 1919, at a gathering of representatives of the American League to Enforce Peace, the League of Nations Union in England, and the French Association in Favor of the League of Nations, together with delegates from Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and China. Since then the movement has extended to a large number of countries.

The delegates present included a number of prominent personalities, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Lafontaine, Belgian Senator and President of the International Peace Bureau; Sir W. H. Dickinson of England; Count Apponyi, Hungary; and Viscount Kentomo Mushakoji, Japan. The public sessions were presided over by Gustav Ador, former President of the Swiss Republic, and at a public meeting of welcome at the opening of the congress the speakers included Mr. Schulthess, the present President. At this meeting Sir W. H. Dickinson gave some interesting figures concerning the growth of the movement in Great Britain.

After two years' propaganda work he said, they had now 120,000 subscribing members and every week 3,000 new members were joining. There were 550 active branches scattered over the country, each managed by voluntary workers who readily gave their time and labor to the cause. In the House of Commons over 300 members had constituted a group for promoting the aims of the League and hundreds of questions had been addressed by them to the government on matters of international import.

Lady Gladstone Appeals

The most interesting subject dealt with at the first plenary session was that of the admission of the German Association to the federation. Lady Gladstone, reporting on behalf of the sixth commission, which had considered the matter, put forward a resolution recommending admission, which was carried unanimously. The Italian delegates proposed a recommendation in favor of the admission of Germany to the League of Nations framed as follows: "In the interests of true peace and the cooperation of peoples, the congress recommends that Germany shall be admitted at the earliest possible moment to the League of Nations in conformity with the provisions of the Covenant of the League."

Speaking on behalf of the French delegation, Mr. A. de Lapradelle pro-

posed an amendment making it read "in conformity with the provisions of Article 1 of the Covenant," which reads: "provided that it should give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations." A warm discussion ensued, other delegates protesting that the original proposition included this. To obtain unanimity, however, mention of Article 1 was included in the resolution, which was then passed.

A matter which affects the smaller states in the League was referred to in a proposal by Portugal concerning the election of the non-permanent members of the Council. The Assembly adopted a recommendation that the League Assembly at its next session should provide by its rules of procedure that the non-permanent members of the Council should not be immediately reeligible, but might be re-elected after the expiration of a period of four years.

The urgent necessity for members of the League to ratify their signature to the statute of the International Court of Justice without delay, and the desirability of accepting the optional clause concerning obligatory jurisdiction of the court, was insisted upon in two resolutions passed at the second plenary sitting. At this sitting an important matter was brought forward at the instance of the British delegation concerning Article 26 of the Covenant.

Right to Withdraw

According to this article a country may withdraw from the League by dissenting from an amendment to the Covenant ratified by the members. The British proposal was that a country in such a case should not be able to retire immediately, but only after two years, in order that it should have time to consider its position. A N. Brantchinnoff, one of the Russian delegates, objected that the League must not be made a prison, to which Mr. de Lapradelle retorted that neither should it be a revolving door by which one may pass in or out at will. The proposal was adopted in essence, but left for further examination at the next congress.

The third commission, which had considered the proposals relative to the protection of ethical and religious minorities, brought forward a series of resolutions, all of which were accepted. One of these expressed the desire that the constitution of all states members of the League should proclaim the equality before the law of all citizens, whatever their numerical importance, social position, religious faith, language, or race; and another that the federation should set up a special committee to examine the question of the treatment and equality of races.

At the final sitting of the congress a telegram was received from New York stating: "At a large pro-League organization meeting had that day been formed to voice League sentiment in the United States. This was received with much satisfaction and a resolution 'was passed expressing the hope that America would join the League of Nations as soon as possible, and recommending the League to Enforce Peace and other American associations to do their best to realize this aim.'"

It was decided to hold the next congress at Prague in the spring next year, and a meeting of the Council in September or October next, as soon as expedient after the meeting of the League Assembly.

ATTITUDE OF MINING
UNIONS IN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Tasmania, as is the case in other parts of the world, is feeling the effects of the slump in the metal market, and it has been found impossible for many of the mines to carry on at the present high cost of production. Many mines have closed down, and the Mount Lyell Mine, probably the largest producer of copper in the Commonwealth, situated on the west coast of Tasmania, is also to close down unless the miners alter their attitude. The directors recently had a conference with the employees, who informed them of the position, and submitted a list of demands whereby the mines might continue at work. The scheme was for the same rate of wages to be paid, the men to work 40 hours one week, and 48 hours the next, alternately, instead of 44 hours weekly, and the unions to cooperate with the company to secure an additional 200 men in order to keep the output of copper at 525 tons every fourth weekly period. The employees by ballot accepted the proposal by a 3 to 1 majority, but union officials in Melbourne issued orders that the proposals were not to be accepted, and the men held a meeting and decided in favor of the union, right or wrong.

The attitude taken up by the union is that the company should apply to the Federal Arbitration Court to vary the award under which the mines are working, but the company is not agreeable to this, for reasons which are well known. The company, as in the case of other mining concerns in Tasmania, has now been served with a plaint for increased wages, and a 30-hours week for underground men. The unions, which are controlled in Melbourne and Sydney, are now looked upon as not being out to secure better conditions for the workers, but to make private gains as unprofitable with the view of bringing about some new order of Socialism.

COLLEGE LIBRARIAN RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMHERST, Massachusetts.—An announcement is made by the Massachusetts Agricultural College of the resignation of Charles R. Green, librarian for the past 13 years. During the war Mr. Green served as librarian of the camp library at Camp Johnston,

NEW COROLLARY
TO NATIONS' LEAGUE

Institute of International Affairs
in Britain and America Will
Study Relations of National
Policies to Society Generally

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A very interesting organization has sprung from the International Peace Conference in Paris. The Institute of International Affairs, the British branch of which has now been inaugurated, is referred to.

In Paris, at the time of the discussion, was assembled an altogether unique gathering of men of action, and men of theory from almost all parts of the world. The British delegation, alone, included trained diplomats, soldiers, sailors, airmen, civil administrators, jurists, financial and economic experts, captains of industry and spokesmen of Labor, members of cabinets and of parliaments, journalists and publicists of all sorts and kinds. The fact that great opportunities for discussion and exchange of views were afforded by this distinguished gathering, meeting daily, almost hourly, under the one roof, led to a much better understanding of the various attitudes of the men making up the delegation.

The conference also gave unprecedented openings to the various delegations for many informal, as well as the formal, discussions on points of common interest. Specially was this the case between the British and American delegations with their common origin, language and political traditions. It was felt that it would be a matter for permanent regret if such a gathering were allowed to disperse without any attempt being made to perpetuate its aims by means of a permanent organization.

Two Branches

The result of this feeling was the inauguration, at a meeting held on May 30, 1919, of the Institute of International Affairs. It was resolved, as a beginning, that the institute should be composed of two branches, one in the United Kingdom, and the other in the United States. The purpose of the organization is to keep its members in touch with the international situation, and to enable them to study the relation between national policies and the interests of society as a whole. The institute would almost appear to be a natural corollary, or complement, to the League of Nations.

The meeting held that until recent years it was usual to assume that in foreign affairs each government must think mainly, if not entirely, of the interests of its own people. In founding the League of Nations, the allied powers have now recognized that national policies should be framed with an eye to the welfare of society at large. The proceedings at Paris have shown how necessary it is to create some organization for studying the relation of this ideal to practical questions as they arise. Although the movement has started with the British and Americans, the originators eagerly await the development of other branches in the various capitals of the world, constituted on lines with which they can reciprocate.

Other Countries May Join

It is obviously not for British or American members to initiate such a movement in foreign countries. The initiative in forming a national branch in each country must come from within. Lord Robert Cecil, as one of the signatories to a report issued by members of the British branch, said in this connection: "We look, therefore, with hope to the development, in years to come, of similar institutions in all the chief states of the world, each so constituted that all the others will be able to reciprocate on lines arranged between themselves. For it is a cardinal point that each must be master of its own household, and therefore be the judge whether any other branch is constituted on lines which admit of reciprocal arrangements with itself."

The four presidents elected at the inaugural meeting of the British branch are such as to inspire the deepest confidence in the success of the movement in England. The following are the gentlemen appointed: Viscount Grey of Fallodon, A. J. Balfour, Lord Robert Cecil, and J. R. Clynes. As showing the attraction of foreign affairs for the Empire it is interesting to note that included in the list of original members in the British branch will be found the names of public men who were domiciled in the various dominions, and in India, including those who were members of the peace delegations in Paris. It is hoped that these groups will form branches in Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland and India in close relations with the British branch.

Only a Beginning

In any case, the establishment of branches in the United States and the United Kingdom is only a beginning. The movement may be likened, from the British point of view, to the Empire Parliamentary Association, which is a body with branches in the home-land and dominions for supplying information in regard to legislation all over the Empire; for arranging visits of parliamentary parties within the Empire, and for showing courtesies to parliamentarians. In regard to the supply of information, the imperial affairs it may be regarded as the complement to the Institute of International Affairs.

The inaugural meeting of the British Institute of International Affairs was held at the Royal Society of Arts, in London, and Lord Robert Cecil presided. The resolution for the Constitution of the British branch was proposed by Lord Grey, himself a famous

erstwhile Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He pointed out that it would not be an institute for the purpose of formulating foreign policies or engaging in propaganda of particular schools of thought. In fact the whole institute would be destroyed if it were to be employed as an instrument for attacking or defending the government of the day, or if it ever came to be captured by one particular school of thought, and turned into a political sort of organization for propagating the views of that particular school. Lord Grey said that he thought that though the beginning must be slow, there were hardly any limits which could be set to its possible development and growth. It will not interfere with policy, but will provide materials from which politicians, statesmen and journalists can form sound opinions in regard to policy. That was the most important work and a beginning had already been made.

Origin in Paris

Referring to the origin of the institute in the Peace Conference in Paris, and the consequent intermingling of men of many diverse views, Lord Grey said that that was a most valuable origin of the institute which thus had its inception, not in theory, but in practice. That was a real practical basis for a start of the institute. It was an attempt to make permanent an organization of that kind, which should, in some degree at any rate, perpetuate the advantage which the men who collected together found they had gained from meeting each other in that way. Their aim was that the institute should develop into an organization which would provide the material from which those who are most influential, and who have the greatest amount of knowledge, comprehension, and perspective in foreign affairs can form public opinion. The institute would not be able to use politicians because it would not interfere in politics. It would not be able to use the press in the way in which the press is used for political purposes, because that would be to give the institute a political or propagandist character. Politicians and the press could, however, make great use of the institute and in that way lay the foundations for sound public opinion. Just as the individuals who met in Paris found that they gained in knowledge and wisdom through meeting with each other, so the institute might continue that benefit on an increasing scale for individuals who are interested in public affairs, men in public life, men in journalism, men contributing to the thought of the country, and through them it may do great work; just as it increased wisdom for individuals, so it may increase national wisdom by forcing public opinion.

The theory that the chief cause of wars has been the lack of understanding between the nations is held by many, and the study of foreign affairs, past and contemporary, and their probable trend in the future, which will be encouraged by the institute, should go far toward eliminating misunderstandings which are so frequently, the fruitful source of international trouble.

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EXPANSION OF LEAGUE
POWERS IS FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Before leaving for the Empire Conference in London, General Smuts asked for an appropriation of £25,000 for the League of Nations this year in the House of Assembly and hinted at a possible future expansion of the league's powers.

The difficulty with the League of Nations had been, he said, that it was restricted by its own constitution in solving difficult internal problems of its own members. There was an article in the Constitution which said that as soon as a question appeared to be of a domestic character then the League would have nothing to do with it. In the British Empire and in the Councils of the Empire, however, a more lenient view of this might be taken, and a question which appeared of a domestic nature might be discussed.

Take the question of Ireland, for instance, said General Smuts. There was no doubt this was a domestic question of the United Kingdom. The dominions had nothing to say about it, and he, as Prime Minister of South Africa, had not a word to say about it; but the position might become quite different. It might be that the British Government would desire to consult the Dominion Prime Ministers on the state of affairs that had arisen there, one of the most lamentable in the history of the Empire. That would give them the opportunity to make their contribution to the solution of this great problem, which would not have been achieved on the interpretation of the League which excluded consideration of all domestic questions.

Search for Oil

As for liquid combustibles, petroleum, fuel oil, and so forth, a policy was urged which would bring into the fullest and freest competition the various foreign groups which seek to sell oil to France. At the same time France is to search in a more active and orderly manner for oil in the

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FOREIGN TRADE OF
FRANCE IMPROVED

Review of Situation in Paris Re-
veals, However, the Necessity
for Developing the Export
Trade of the Nation

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A congress which gave itself the name of La Semaine de Commerce Extérieur—"the week of foreign trade"—was held in Paris under the presidency of the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Dior. The review of the situation of France in a commercial sense was extremely interesting. What it is hoped to do is to induce French traders to organize more methodically their dealings with foreign countries. A number of special exhibitions were made.

Mr. Dior insisted strongly upon the necessity of developing the export trade of France. He promised that the government would always be ready to take all measures which will help toward that end.

It is to be noted that there has been an extraordinary improvement in the trade balance of France during the first half of this year. It is true that the amelioration is rather in the reduction of importations than in the increase of exportations. France to the end of May had bought abroad goods to the value of 8,700,000,000 francs, as against 15,700,000,000 francs for the corresponding period of last year. France had sold abroad goods valued at 9,000,000,000 francs, as against 7,800,000,000 francs in 1920. Thus the deficit of 8,000,000,000 francs has been changed into a favorable balance of 400,000,000 francs. It is pointed out, however, that in so far as the importations of raw material have fallen, the figures indicate a certain industrial slackness, but on the other hand France has increased her exports of manufactured articles and has reduced her imports of foodstuffs. It is expected that there must be some industrial depression in a fresh rise in the value of the franc.

Comparisons With 1913

One of the delegates dealing with importations referred, however, to last year's figures as compared with the figures for 1913. In 1913 France imported 6,763,000,000 francs' worth of raw materials. The statistics for 1920 show an importation of raw materials to the value of 25,420,000,000 francs. What in his opinion is even graver is that from importations of 1,650,000,000 francs of manufactured articles in 1913, France had passed to 9,886,000,000 francs in 1920. These are certainly formidable figures, which, however, are in part to be explained by the general increase in value. This year, as already pointed out, the progress toward a more normal condition of affairs is extremely rapid.

The general opinion was that every effort should be made to reduce purchases from abroad to the strictest necessities and, on the other hand, to draw from French colonies all the raw materials which they are capable of providing.

Dealing with the coal situation of France it was declared that present needs are 70,000,000 tons a year. The production was 41,000,000 tons before the war, and has now fallen to 26,000,000. These, be it understood, are the calculations of Mr. Fougère, and appear unnecessarily pessimistic. However it was admitted that the production of the wrecked mines of the north was fast increasing. It was 20,500,000 tons in 1913; today it is only 12 per cent of this amount and next year it will probably be about 25 per cent. Then France is assured of considerable quantities from Germany, to say nothing of the Sarre. New basins are about to be exploited. The figure of France's need is also rather elevated. There is also appreciable help toward the solution of the coal problem given by the speedy development of works which enable the motive power of the rivers to be utilized for the manufacture of electricity. The Rhine and the Rhône and other rivers are included in schemes which will furnish France with large quantities of motive power. It nevertheless remains true, as was stated at this congress, that one of the chief preoccupations of France, if she is to achieve industrial expansion, must be to obtain coal at cheaper rates and in greater quantities.

As for liquid combustibles, petroleum, fuel oil, and so forth, a policy was urged which would bring into the fullest and freest competition the various foreign groups which seek to sell oil to France. At the same time France is to search in a more active and orderly manner for oil in the

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country and the colonies, and in such countries over which she has any sort of control. Galicia oil, for example, is understood to be practically assured to France. Galicia is disputed between Poland and Ukraine.

The result of careful study seems to show that in respect to foodstuffs France can, if she encourages her farmers, suffice unto herself. It is regarded as a fact of primordial importance that France is or may not be dependent upon anybody for her alimentation. Now every effort must be made to realize this result.

The natural resources of the country were considered and it appears that in consequence of the return of Lorraine to France the amount of iron ore which the country is capable of extracting every year is 45,000,000 tons instead of 21,000,000 tons as before the war. It is calculated that great quantities will have to be exported—the figure was put at 20,000,000 tons—and it is obvious that by exportation can only be meant its transference to Germany to be worked in the blast furnaces of the Ruhr. Hence the need for economic aids.

Colonial Resources

France again is particularly rich in potash. The production should soon reach 5,000,000 tons, and only 47,000 tons are required for use in France. Great phosphate beds have been discovered in Morocco.

The textile trade is recorded to be exceptionally flourishing and likely to develop largely in the future. The congress demanded that a bureau of statistics be organized in order to centralize all information relative to national production and consumption, imports and exports of raw materials, and manufactured articles. It was also decided that the associations of producers and great economic groups should, in accord with the offices of public administration, establish a program for the development of the production of raw materials necessary to French industry; that laboratories and other institutions of study and research should be created and subsidized. The first, the most vital point, is motive power, and the congress underlined very strongly the need of making every effort to increase French supplies.

Mr. Rondet Saint, member of the superior council of the colonies, presented a report upon colonial resources. He declared that the colonies could produce practically all the raw materials for which France was now tributary to foreign countries. At the base of French economic restoration was the development of these riches. His demonstration of the possibilities produced a considerable impression.

KURDISH UPRISING
AGAINST KEMALISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—One of the greatest difficulties which Ankara has to put up with is that of the Kurdish uprisings, which are getting more and more serious. Turkish reports from Ankara make extreme efforts to calm public opinion to the effect that the Kurdish movement is suppressed once for all. In an interview with a Kurdish Bey here recently he declared that reports cannot blot out realities. The Kurdish rebellion exists today and it will exist as long as the Turks continue to be unjust.

"It is our sacred duty," continued the Bey, "to explain to the world the present situation. The rebellious movement is organized and led by the most influential Kurdish patriot, Haidar Bey. The chief reason of the Kurdish movement is the fact that the Kemalists categorically refused to grant them the independence which was recognized and confirmed by the Sevres Treaty. This fact was sufficient to create a large wave of indignation among compatriots, who resorted to arms to bring about justice."

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SOVIET SYSTEM IS PASSED IN REVIEW

British Government Paper Says Time Will Show If It Can Restore Former Productive Power Within Short Time Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Government papers do not enjoy a very large circulation in England, or indeed anywhere else. They are, it is true, comparatively dry reading as a rule, fit only for the official or the specialist. And moreover in regard to its publication, the British Government has not yet learned how sweet are the uses of advertisement. The result is that the most interesting documents yet published about Russia have almost escaped the attention of the reading public.

About a year ago a committee was appointed to collect information about Russia, and Command Paper 1240 (price 2s.) is the result of its labors. The committee consisted of a chairman and four members of Parliament, one of them a Labor member; and its secretary was a barrister-at-law. The complete report fills 167 foolscap pages, of which the Economic Section claims 23. It supplies a gap in the literature about Bolshevism which badly needed filling.

After showing that the strain of warfare on the modern scale was bound to lead in the long run to an economic collapse, the committee proceeds to examine the effects of Bolshevism on the already exhausted system of the country. At the time of the October revolution the cost of living in Russia was already five times as high as in 1918. Oblivious of the fact that Socialist theories and ideals could only be fully realized in a country far richer than any European country has ever been, the Bolshevik Government proceeded to the socialization of land, the sequestration of private enterprises, and the introduction of the "collective" system in factories.

Economic Disintegration

Even in a rich country this policy could only have been successfully applied by means of really exceptional administrative organization and ability. But this they lacked also and economic disintegration consequently ran its full course. Though it became a penal offense under Soviet law to purchase food in the open market, the Bolshevik administration provided only 15 per cent of the food actually consumed in the first 18 months of rationing. Organized speculation thus arose and ultimately overcame all attempts of the Soviet authorities to suppress it.

The Bolsheviks discovered, in fact, that they had removed all incentives to production. Profit or gain in some form is a motive which cannot easily be replaced even in a country where the people as a whole are not in need; in a hungry country it was still more hopeless an enterprise. Many workers and experts, the committee states, "who were allowed to remain at work had no object in making their work a financial success, except in the rare cases where they were class-conscious Communists."

The next stage was the gradual abandonment of the town for the country, and the emergence of a real conflict of interest between the peasants and the workmen. This conflict was still further inflamed by the Bolshevik policy of promoting class war. According to a Bolshevik newspaper the number of spindles actually at work in the whole of Russia a year ago was just over a quarter of a million. Before the war Russia had nearly nine and a quarter million spindles and even now there are 28 idle spindles for every one that is working. The same Bolshevik paper gives the decrease in the number of workers in all trades in the chief industrial provinces as varying from 42 per cent in Moscow to 79.3 per cent between 1918 and 1920.

"Shock" Works Set Up

Even the workers who remain are by no means all at work. "Shock" works are works placed in a special category as being of primary importance in the economic life of the state. Every effort is made to keep them working at the highest possible pressure. The percentage of absentees in the "shock" works of southern Russia, in relation to the total number of men employed, varied in August, 1920, according to the same Bolshevik source, from 15 to 27 per cent.

That is the production side of the question, but what of finance? Finance is a subject which, the committee says, has not been dealt with by Mr. Lenin and Mr. Trotsky. But Mr. Krasin has given expression to the Bolshevik opinion. In conversation with him one of the members of the committee asked him what would, in his opinion, be the ultimate outcome of the financial impasse. He replied that finance was a matter of no particular moment. Profit was a necessity to capitalism, but in Russia they meant soon to do without money altogether.

Coins of Silver

Mr. Krasin, of course, could not have foretold that the publication of the committee's report would synchronize almost exactly with the announcement that the Soviet Government had decided to resort to the coining of silver once again. Indeed, one of the most significant and interesting things in the report is the enumeration of instances in which the Socialist Government has already been forced to sacrifice its doctrine. Mr. Trotsky himself is found arguing in defense of individual control. His views, as the committee observes, do not differ from the views held in the bourgeois society which it is the purpose of the Bolsheviks to destroy.

As for the future, the committee

concludes as follows: "The future will show whether or not the combined effect upon the worker of persuasion as to the merits of Communism, and of persuasion by payment for work done can restore the old productive power of Russia within the short time available for the experiment. If it does not, Trotsky himself admits that the Russian Socialist Society is on the way to ruin, and with this conclusion of Trotsky we agree."

There follows a series of appendices dealing separately with coal, wood-fuel, oil, railway transport, and water transport, and then a collection of translations and documents to illustrate the report. The whole cost of the committee to the British Government has been less than \$10,000, and every one will agree that the money has been uncommonly well spent.

STRASBOURG AS A PORT OF ANTWERP

Belgium Is Empowered to Make It So Under Treaty by Construction of Ship Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ANTWERP, Belgium.—The recent Franco-Belgian agreement concerning the transit of goods between the port of Antwerp and Alsace-Lorraine has drawn the attention of shipowners to the interior port of Strasbourg, which the Belgian Government hopes to make the advanced port of Antwerp.

The government is empowered to do this by the Treaty of Versailles, which permits the construction of a ship canal directly linking up the port of Antwerp with the Rhine in Germany. On the other hand, the French Government is seriously thinking of giving to Strasbourg the rôle of importance which is really due to this port, which has for hinterland, not only Alsace and Lorraine, but the east of France, and even Switzerland.

The work of amelioration of the Rhine, which has been executed between Mannheim and Strasbourg, has allowed ships of 2000 tons to enter the Alsatian port. This latter, under the German régime, has seen its prosperity develop in the most unexpected proportions. Whilst in 1898, the traffic did not exceed 354,000 tons, it reached 1,039,500 tons in 1911, and in 1913, 1,989,000 tons. This progress was in a great measure the result of the regularizing of the Rhine, and, on the other hand, to the enlargement of the docks, productive of an increase of tonnage of 53 per cent in 1912 and 20 per cent in 1913. No other large European port had witnessed such considerable results in such a short space of time.

Strasbourg, disposing as it does of three great waterways, is extremely well situated from the point of view of communication with its hinterland; first there is the canal of the Rhine to the Rhine, opening communication with the French basin of the Rhine, then the canal of the Marne to the Rhine, connecting it with Paris and the network of waterways of the north and east of France; and finally there is the Rhine itself, establishing communication with the overseas countries by the large ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam. The great Alsatian canal, which is to connect Basel to Strasbourg, cannot fail to notably favor the goods traffic between Switzerland and Strasbourg.

The Rhine, be it remarked, remains the great artery. It facilitates the transport of Westphalian coal to Switzerland and France, it also allows the importation of cereals from Russia, Rumania, and America, petroleum from Mexico and the Indies, and the sending of potassium from Mulhouse and the metal products of Lorraine toward the ocean. The high cost of transport by rail will probably incite the cotton manufacturers of Alsace and Switzerland to receive a good part of their raw material by the Rhine, and France will have to think of utilizing the great river for the exporting of part of her iron ore.

Finally the return of Lorraine to France will have an effect of bringing about an overproduction of cast steel, estimated at about 4,000,000 tons, which will have to be exported. Here again the Rhine will serve as the cheapest and principal means of transport. Finally, it must not be overlooked that some considerable saline works exist in Lorraine. With a surplus production of salt and soda, France will have to see about exporting whole stocks of these articles, and again the Rhine appears to be the best and cheapest route.

Taking into consideration all these provisions, it is safe to estimate the future traffic of the port of Strasbourg at 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons per year. The great objection at present is to the too restricted dimensions of the actual installations, but plans and projects of enlargement are already discussed.

SOUTH DAKOTA TO HAVE OIL SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—An oil survey of South Dakota will be started this summer by the state geological and natural history survey, an oil expert having been engaged for this work, and it is hoped definite and authoritative information can soon be given to the public on the possibilities of oil development in this State.

The last session of the Legislature made provision for this survey, and the state geologist, Dr. Freeman Ward, recently engaged Dr. Ray A. Wilson, at present with the University of Oklahoma, to take charge of the work. Dr. Wilson has had experience in oil survey work in Oklahoma, Wyoming and Montana and is familiar with oil structures in this section.

The geological survey believes that as South Dakota is a new field, it will require considerable detailed field work preparatory to drilling to determine the possibilities in oil production.

THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR AUGUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

This year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Astronomical Laboratory at Groningen, Holland. Its founder and first director, Professor J. G. Kapteyn, retired at the end of the current academic year, and therefore a few words as to his work are in order.

The story of Kapteyn's achievements illustrates how an able man will succeed in spite of obstacles, wrestling victory out of apparent defeat. Having served two years as observer at the Leiden Observatory, he was appointed in 1878 as professor of astronomy at Groningen.

from the Royal Astronomical Society for his researches on the southern stars. The work of the Astronomical Laboratory at Groningen, so ably inaugurated by him, will be carried on, and will continue to show to the world what may be accomplished by co-operation.

The phases of the moon, in Greenwich time, are as follows: New moon on August 3 at 8:18 p. m., first quarter on August 10 at 2:14 p. m., full moon on August 18 at 2:23 p. m., and last quarter on August 26 at 6:51 p. m. The moon will be nearest to the earth on August 3 and farthest from the earth on August 17. In its monthly circuit of the sky, it will pass near Mercury on August 3, Mars on August 3, Neptune on August 4, Jupiter and Saturn on August 6, Uranus on August 10, Venus on August 20, and

Neptune as well as Mars again on August 31.

The accompanying map shows the constellations as they will appear at the times given in the caption. We may note that Scorpio and Sagittarius are no longer in the zenith, but have passed about two hours to the westward. Thus it is with the other constellations, all having moved westward. In the south we see Achernar higher up, while the Southern Cross is nearer the horizon. In the northern sky the Northern Cross appears on the meridian, but upside down. As Hercules retires in the northwest, Pegasus advances in the northeast. Nine first-magnitude stars are now visible.

The planet Jupiter is still the bright evening star. Closely following Jupiter is yellow Saturn. About August 3 the plane of Saturn's rings will pass through the earth, and we shall see the rings at that time, if at all, on edge. After that date, the rings begin to show their northern face, and will continue thus for the next 15 years. Venus is bright in the east before sunrise. The other planets are too near the sun at present, or too faint for observation.

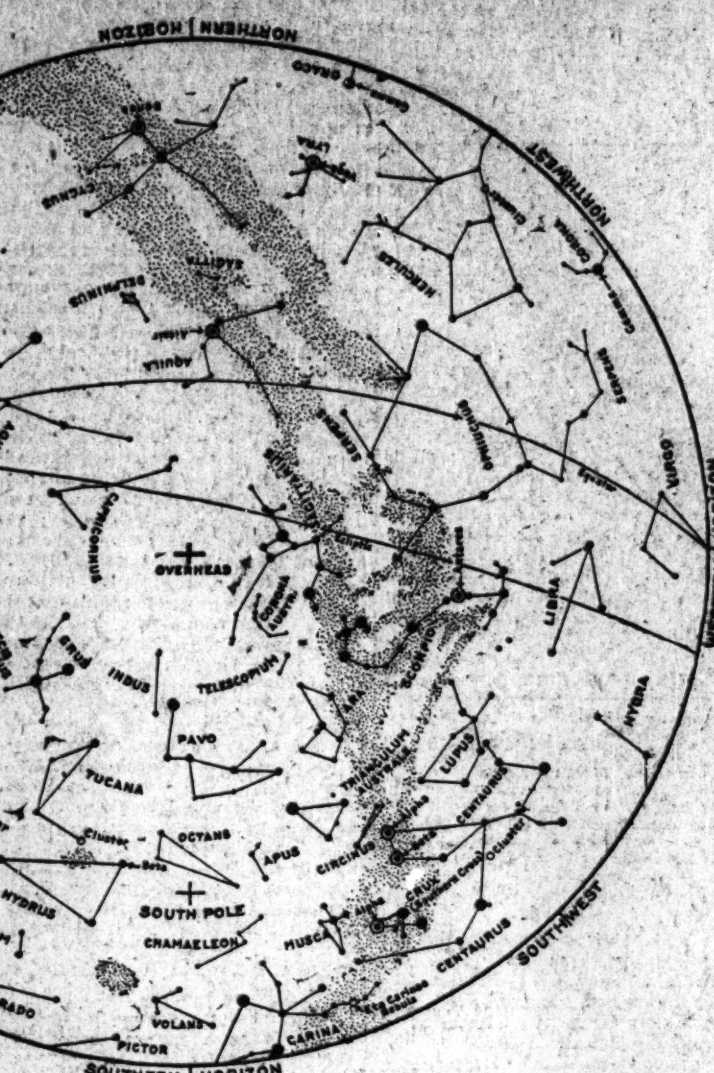
A man of Kapteyn's caliber could not be satisfied without doing creative work, and this is the way it came about. The photographs of the great comet of 1882, obtained at the Cape of Good Hope, had inspired Sir David Gill, the director of the Cape Observatory, to chart the sky by photography. These photographic negatives of the stars required an enormous amount of work before the positions and brightness of the stars could be catalogued. Gill craved help and Kapteyn offered his services. The task called for a high grade of intellect and also involved a tremendous amount of drudgery, but Kapteyn remarked that he thought his enthusiasm would be equal to six or seven years of such work. As a matter of fact, he devoted 12 years to it. This cooperation with Gill produced the Cape Photographic Durchmusterung, which gives the right ascensions, declinations, and the magnitudes of 454,875 stars lying within 72 degrees of the south pole. In this great work of reduction, involving more than a million measures, Kapteyn had very limited assistance. It was practically complete when the laboratory was founded in 1898.

The idea of the laboratory has been cooperation. Without instruments, Kapteyn has planned to interest observers all over the world in his wide-reaching plans for the study of the constitution of the sidereal universe. All his work has been done with the help of one assistant and a few computers, while the housing of the laboratory has been various, occupying at one time a building originally used as a stable. From such modest sources have proceeded great discoveries and the gathering of valuable material. It was Kapteyn who showed that the stars were moving in two principal star-streams. His determination of parallaxes and proper motions of the stars by methods of his own devising, derived from plates taken by Professor Donner at Heisingford, may be cited as of great importance. The greatest of all the results emanating from his genius is the "plan of selected areas," on which astronomers all around the globe have been working for years. When complete, the plan will provide the elements most necessary for a successful attack on the great sidereal problem, the problem of the structure of the sidereal world.

Among other notable honors, Kapteyn received in 1902 the gold medal

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The August evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on August 7 at 11 p. m., August 22 at 10 p. m., September 6 at 9 p. m., and September 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary downward corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

astronomy and theoretical mechanics at the University of Groningen. His ambition at the time was to have a small observatory, which the university did not provide. He failed to secure this end, and his failure has been said to be the greatest boon to astronomy, for it proved that Kapteyn was capable of advancing astronomy by other and more potent methods, and had he obtained the observatory he wished, the laboratory perhaps would never have been founded.

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POSITION OF BRITISH FARMING RESEARCH

Depression May Be Followed by a Further Decline in Prices Obtainable for Produce in the Next Few Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, England.—The present depression in the British farming industry is undoubtedly serious. Moreover, it appears probable that a further decline in the prices obtainable

for agricultural produce is likely to be experienced during the next few years. It is, therefore, essential that the British farmer should exercise the greatest discretion in the management of his holding, in order that he may be in receipt of sufficient returns to enable him to tide over this period of difficulty. The standard of farming in Great Britain must be brought up to a high pitch of excellence.

Toward this end, agricultural research has a most important part to play. For many years it has been felt that the research stations have been sadly out of touch with the practical farmer. The value of the work of these stations must largely be judged by the extent to which their results are helpful to the ordinary farmer. Ten years ago, it was extremely difficult to interest the practical agriculturist in questions of natural science or to induce him to adopt progressive steps in his farming routine.

This apathy on the part of the farming community caused research workers, to a large extent, to interest themselves more in the progress of natural science than in that of agriculture. One of the most serious effects of this tendency has been with regard to investigations that have been carried out at research stations. Generally speaking, these reports have been couched in such technical terms that the ordinary farmer has been able to glean very little information from them.

It has often been stated that Great Britain compares very unfavorably with other countries in the results obtained by her agricultural research workers. This may be partly true, but it is certain that had the results in language which could readily be understood by the general public, many of the discoveries, which have generally been credited to other countries,

AID PLEDGED CUBA BY GENERAL CROWDER

HAYANA, Cuba.—The United States is disposed efficiently to aid the Cuban Government in the solution of its present economic difficulties, Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder told President Alfredo Zayas and a mixed parliamentary commission on Wednesday night. General Crowder attended the meeting for the purpose of furnishing information relative to questions pending between the United States and Cuba in connection with economic aid and revision of the reciprocity treaty between the two countries.

The commission agreed that the President's first message to the extra session of Congress, called for July 18, should ask approval for a budget which could be met from the government's present income. Other messages, it was agreed, should request authority for the Chief Executive to reduce tariff duties 30 per cent on articles of prime necessity, and increase 30 per cent the duties on imports from countries discriminating against Cuban products, and propose an agricultural credits law authorizing banks to lend money on crops.

STEEL PLANT WAGES CUT

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, the largest independent steel plant in the Youngstown district, yesterday announced a wage reduction which will reduce common labor from 36 to 30 cents an hour, effective July 15. The plant normally employs upward of 15,000 men.

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NEW GUINEA UNDER AUSTRALIAN RULE

Residents of Former German Possession Are Being Repatriated to Their Fatherland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australian administration is gradually eradicating German ideas from the huge territory known formerly as German New Guinea. Ordinances have been gazetted under the mandate given to the Commonwealth by the League of Nations, and the taking over of German business and plantations is steadily proceeding, although no decision has been announced as to the disposal of these properties—whether they will be controlled by the government, leased, or sold outright.

Former enemy residents are being repatriated to their fatherland; those who have appealed—against deportation will remain until the decision is known. A special tribunal will sit at Rabaul, the chief port of the territory, to hear all appeals by or complainants from Germans and to settle any disputes regarding nationality. At present everything in New Guinea is in a state of transition, owing largely to the great falling off in the world's demand for tropical products, but Walter Lucas, chairman of the New Guinea Expropriation Board, has already settled 200 former Australian soldiers on German plantations.

The ordinances gazetted by the Commonwealth Government provided, among other things, that German laws ceased to apply in the mandated territory and that British and Australian laws took their place; tribal customs and usages, however, were not affected. All Crown lands passed to the Commonwealth. On the date that these ordinances came into operation, courts which had been constituted by German law or by the military administration ceased to exercise jurisdiction, and central and district courts took their place, with the right of appeal to the High Court of Australia.

Stringent regulations have been made by ordinance to prevent the supply of liquor to the natives. Any person who sells or gives a native firearms, ammunition, intoxicating liquor or opium may be fined £200 or imprisoned for two years; a native possessing any of these things without a permit is guilty of an offense. In order to protect the interest of natives, all contracts between them and the whites must be approved by district officers appointed by the federal government.

Amusement and criticism have been caused by the silence of the special scientific expedition despatched by W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, to explore the mandated territory in New Guinea. After many months' delay in Rabaul the expedition received a "hurry-up" message from Mr. Hughes, but seven months have passed in all without result, and the wireless messages sent out by Sir Joseph Cook, the Acting Prime Minister, have elicited no reply. As Mr. Hughes is understood to have appointed the expedition without consulting his colleagues, the Labor Party has found excellent ammunition in the activity or inactivity of the explorers.

BEIRUT'S CUSTOM TAX

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. BEIRUT, Syria.—Building materials pay a customs tax of 3 per cent on entering Palestine. The same materials pay at Beirut 11 per cent, not including port dues, wharf and warehousing charges, which amount to 15 per cent. It is complained that these high rates prevent Beirut from competing with Haifa in selling its stocks of building materials to Damascus.

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NEW GUINEA UNDER AUSTRALIAN RULE

Residents of Former German Possession Are Being Repatriated to Their Fatherland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australian administration is gradually eradicating German ideas from the huge territory known formerly as German New Guinea. Ordinances have been gazetted under the mandate given to the Commonwealth by the League of Nations, and the taking over of German business and plantations is steadily proceeding, although no decision has been announced as to the disposal of these properties—whether they will be controlled by the government, leased, or sold outright.

Former enemy residents are being repatriated to their fatherland; those who have appealed—against deportation will remain until the decision is known. A special tribunal will sit at Rabaul, the chief port of the territory, to hear all appeals by or complainants from Germans and to settle any disputes regarding nationality. At present everything in New Guinea is in a state of transition, owing largely to the great falling off in the world's demand for tropical products, but Walter Lucas, chairman of the New Guinea Expropriation Board, has already settled 200 former Australian soldiers on German plantations.

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E. G. HILL FLORAL COMPANY
532-534 Race St. CINCINNATI, O.
Coral 1925-1926

Summer Vacation

Before going away for the summer, consign your damaged jewelry or silverware to our care, and have it repaired and refinished during your absence.

By so doing, you obviate the necessity of caring for your jewelry while you are away, and it will be waiting for you in the Fall when you return.

The Oskamp Jewelry

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SECRET OF BUSINESS WISDOM REVEALED

Herbert Hoover Says Knowing What to Do Next Is Most Important and Henry Ford Seeks to Have Found Answer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Herbert Hoover, in discussing trade before the National Shoe and Leather Exposition in Boston this week, said that "in all this mass of difficulty and the unsettledness over credits and debts, I would sum up that wisdom consists in knowing what to do next rather than debating upon perfection." It is a practical application of this theory that is working out the various economic problems and those who find that "what to do next" is to return to normal conditions individually are contributing most to the stabilization and are benefiting accordingly. As one of the greatest outstanding examples of this the Ford company is pointed out. After cutting prices to approximately pre-war levels, instead of adding to the depression by proclaiming that he did not believe that price-cutting would restore business, Mr. Ford set his industry in order and proceeded to go after business with the result that while some other lines are experiencing lackluster sales for July is the greatest in the history of the company. Not only that but the demand for cars shows the great production.

Ford Knows What to Do.

Apparently this organization "knew what to do next" and did it by increasing the output per man, which is one point of perfection over which so many others delay action by debating. While other industries are devoting their time to the battle to reduce wages as an essential part of the program to reduce prices the Ford plant is to retain the high rate of wages but make it clear to those who stayed at work that they must produce more, which is being done, according to all reports. Here again is a practical application of a rule voiced by Mr. Hoover which was that "the surest road to continued high wages and the surest safeguard against unemployment is to remove every restriction on effort."

Thus by a return to fundamental business practices have heavy inventories been greatly liquidated, and the wheels of this industry been started humming while other lines move uncertainly even as but slowly getting under way. Of course, it is conceded to be simpler to handle an article that is practically complete and ready to place in the consumer's hands than in other lines that are but a component part of an industry such as construction, for instance, which is so much needed in this country. However, it is fairly expected that when labor and material prices in this industry strike a stable level that is accepted as reasonable and fair it will experience even greater activity than is marking the Ford progress.

The various factors in the building as well as other fundamental industries continue to move nearer to a more normal condition. Wages are being adjusted and prices for materials are reported lower each week. Steel has dropped again since last week but some of the other materials are expected to recede further before buyers are satisfied that the bottom price has been reached.

Progress Toward Normal

Reluctant as some business is to realize that war industries and war profits are gone, there is still great progress being made toward a restoration of normal conditions in business in the United States, according to the statements of the leaders. President Harding himself in a letter to the National Real Estate Association said, "I feel able to say that there are special reasons for assurance that the business outlook is fast improving."

At the same meeting one of the speakers, whose vision was apparently not clouded with regrets at the passing of the abnormal war period, said: "We cannot now experience a sustained depression. All sustained depressions have for their background an overproduction of finished and a shortage of natural wealth. Conditions at present are exactly reversed. Even now, in the so-called dull period, business is so far ahead of 1914 as to make comparisons ridiculous." With the added assurance from the federal reserve system that no financial panic is possible there is good reason for business to proceed with confidence, once it feels it has put its particular house back on the firm ground of fair prices for an essential article or a service rendered.

NEW YORK MARKET CONTINUES DULL

NEW YORK, New York.—Selected issues, particularly utilities, equipment, oils declined in yesterday's dull and reactionary stock market. Western Petroleum, General Electric and Western Union showed extreme losses of 2 to 5 points in the more general reversal of the last hour. Call money was firmer at 6 1/2 per cent. Sales totaled \$30,000 shares.

The close was heavy: Steel 73, off 1 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 10 3/4, off 3/4; Chandler 4 1/2, off 1.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday. July 12 1/2, October 12 1/2, December 12 1/2, January 12 1/2, March 12 1/2. Spot quiet; middling 12 1/2.

MANIPULATION OF AUSTRIAN MONEY

Two Kinds of Crowns, One for Home Use and the Other for Foreigners, Being Traded In

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Since early last year two kinds of German-Austrian crowns have been in existence. First, there are the so-called "foreigners' crowns" (Auslandskronen), as sold by foreigners with Austrian banks which existed before March, 1920, the date of the creation of the independent German-Austrian currency. Financially, these foreigners' crowns were the only ones dealt with on non-Austrian money markets; they were the only ones which the government "Devisen Zentrale" accepted in exchange for dollars, bonds, Swiss francs, etc. In Vienna the Swiss franc had thus two quotations, one in foreigners' crowns, the other in crowns held by Austrians. The aim of this legislation was to secure for foreigners selling goods to Austria a certain possibility of converting their crowns readily, at any given moment, into good foreign currency, also to make the foreign quotation of Austrian exchange independent of the increasing inflation within the borders of the country itself. The foreigner was supposed to own only the "Auslandskronen" while the Austrian was supposed to have only "Inlandskronen." But, as it happened, nobody exported goods to Vienna against payment in Austrian currency. Everybody in Vienna obtained Auslandskronen and with them purchased foreign currency. The result was that the Auslandskronen were quoted in foreign markets, but every foreigner who wished to purchase any goods in Austria tried to obtain bank notes. This he did by importing his foreign bank notes into Austria. At the time when the Austrian Government's Devisen Zentrale gave 10 Swiss francs for 1000 Inlandskronen, one might obtain everywhere in Vienna 1000 kronen in bank notes for six Swiss francs.

The banks made use of the situation as follows: They imported Austrian bank notes from Switzerland. In Austria they got the officials of the Devisen Zentrale to give them certificates stating that these crowns were foreign property before March, 1920, and with these certificates they obtained Swiss francs, American dollars, etc., at prices far below their real value. In this way hundreds of millions of francs, Austrian property, were smuggled out of Austria and invested with Swiss banks. The matter has now come to light and is the subject of investigation.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States War Finance Corporation has advanced \$145,000 to a banking concern to finance the exportation of 500 tons of copper to Italy.

The Farmers' Finance Corporation of Springfield, Illinois, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to do a general investment business and to assist farmers in marketing farm products.

A preliminary report of the British Ministry of Transport on the operating results of Great Britain's railways shows a net income in 1920 of \$51,300,000, compared with \$49,800,000 in 1919. Total receipts in 1920, including government compensation, estimated at \$297,600,000, compared with \$129,700,000 in 1919. Expenses amounted to \$256,300,000, against \$28,500,000 in the pre-war year.

California Packing Corporation's tentative prices for 1921 cannot fruit are about 40 per cent lower than the 1920 opening.

Builders throughout the United States filed plans during the first half of the year and awarded contracts for \$1,100,000,000, or 9 1/2 per cent above the 6-month average for the five preceding years. Of this amount 34 per cent was for housing.

WORLD'S COTTON OUTPUT ESTIMATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of Agriculture estimates the world's production of cotton for 1920-21 at 19,595,000 gross bales of 500 pounds to the bale. The Bureau of Census shows that there were consumed in June exclusively of linters 461,658 running bales of cotton, compared with 429,854 bales in May, and 555,155 bales in June, 1920. The imports of foreign cotton in June amounted to 9849 bales, equivalent to 500 pound bales, against 10,545 bales in May, and 19,635 bales in June a year ago.

The amount of cotton on hand in public storage and at compresses on June 30 was 4,304,236 bales, against 4,789,511 bales on May 31, last, and 3,301,916 bales on June 30, 1920.

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BRITAIN'S MOVE TO MEET TRADE SLUMP

In Many Industries in England Wage Reductions of 12a. to 15a. Per Week for Men Gave Union Leaders Grave Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Although the coal dispute, by reason of its magnitude and its disastrous effects, transcended in public interest other industrial disputes of the moment, it was only part of a large and general movement to meet the trade slump by drastic reductions in the high wages secured by the workers during the war. Demands have recently been tabled by various classes of employers which affect many hundreds of thousands of laborers, and second-skilled workers who are organized in unions affiliated to the Federation of General Workers, but this has aroused little attention because the workers concerned are grouped in comparatively small bodies, and also because the claims are still the subject of negotiation.

Apart from the coal dispute the actual stoppage in the cotton industry and threatened stoppages in the engineering and woolen industries easily stand out first in importance. A more accommodative attitude in these great industries by nearly four million workers is necessary as the employers view it.

Similar Circumstances
In all the disputes the circumstances compare to those in the coal trouble. The employers proposed very heavy reductions. The union leaders offered to accept smaller reductions. The owners steadfastly refused to modify their demands, except to a slight extent in the cotton negotiations, and they adopted the coal owners' plan of posting up notices that, after a specified date, the factories would be open only to workers who were willing to accept the full reductions claimed.

The cotton employers announced some weeks ago that from June 6 they would require a reduction on standard piece price lists. This percentage relates to a complicated system of reckoning wages in Lancashire, and its actual effect would have been to reduce the current earnings of the operatives by 6a. in each pound sterling, that is, 50 per cent of actual earnings. In later discussions they reduced this demand to 5a. in the pound; the operatives' leaders were prepared to recommend a drop of 3a. in the pound in order to avoid a stoppage, claiming that, in view of the large profits which have been made, this ought to be the utmost sacrifice demanded from the workers.

It is known that some of the masters did not wish for a stoppage. On the other hand there are employers who make no secret of the fact that they are not unwilling to take advantage of the present economic conditions and the weak position of the workers to "get their own back," as they express it, and to put the workers in their "proper places" again.

The deadlock in the engineering industry was reached in a similar manner. The employers first demanded a simultaneous cut of 6a. per week for timeworkers and 15 per cent for piece workers, together with the abandonment of Mr. Churchill's famous concession of the 12 1/2 per cent on time-work earnings and 7 1/2 per cent on piece-work earnings. This would have meant a sudden drop of about 15a. a week for laborers, 15s. 11d. for skilled time workers, and up to as much as 25s. a week for piece workers.

The employers, like these in the cotton and woolen trades, flatly refuse to have an inquiry into the recent results of trading and their ability to pay. In this regard the engineering workers were in a weak tactical position, as when they refused an advance of 6a. by the Industrial Court last year they declared that they would have no more arbitration. Sir Allan Smith coldly reminded them of this fact when they pressed for an inquiry in a conference at York recently.

Shipping Industry Status
In the shipping industry there is preliminary talk of a demand for a reduction of 4s. a day for dock workers, a day being granted a minimum of 16s. a day by Lord Shaw's Industrial Court last autumn, on the ground that the standard of life of these workers ought to be raised to this point. Later there has been widespread unemployment and short time among dockers, and earnings have been very low.

As to the general workers, a comprehensive list compiled by the federation shows that in a list of miscellaneous trades and small industries reductions varying from 3s. or 4s. a week for boys and girls, to 12s. or 16s. for men and women are demanded. For the lower-paid men workers the cuts average 5s. or 6s. but in the Midlands a determined effort is being made to reduce the earnings of women, many of them with dependents, by as much as 30 and 40 per cent, bringing them down to 30s. or 35s. per week. One method is to close down a factory for a week or two and then to offer work to the employees at the lower rates.

The general situation is causing the gravest concern to the union officials.

COPPER PRODUCTION FIGURES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Geological Survey gives the production of primary copper in 1920 at 1,209,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 6 per cent from 1919. The total value of the output is stated at \$22,447,000, against \$23,324,000 for 1919. Apparent consumption of refined new copper in 1920 was 1,054,000,000 pounds. In 1919 it was 914,000,000.

ARGENTINA TO SWAP WOOL FOR ENGINES

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Negotiations for exchange of wool valued at \$30,000,000 for locomotives and railway material have been begun by the Argentine Government. It is said German and Belgian banking houses, as well as local banks, were concerned. President Irigoyen held a conference Wednesday with the administrator of the state railways relative to the plan.

TRADING LIGHT IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Trading in securities on the stock exchange was professional yesterday, and the markets were checked. Disappointment over the failure of the Bank of England to reduce its minimum rate of discount led to dullness in the gilt-edged investment section.

There was little interest in French loans because of the national holiday at Paris, but they held well.

Changes in home rails were slight, but the undertone was firmer. Dollar descriptions were quiet, but they displayed greater stability on more favorable advices from New York. Argentine rails, which were easier, were neglected.

Kaffirs were firm with feeling confident owing to betterment in the Labor situation at the Rand. More cheerful reports about trade conditions had a beneficial effect on the industrial group, although the turnover was small. Hudson's Bay was 61-3.

Consols for money 4 1/4. Grand Trunk 4 1/2, De Beers 10 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, bar silver 37 1/2 d. per ounce, money 4 per cent. Discount rates: short bills 4 1/2 per cent, three months' bills 5 1/2 per cent.

REPORT OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York.—The first quarterly payment at the 9 per cent annual dividend rate to stockholders, established at the meeting of the directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company on March 29, 1921, as the regular dividend rate upon the company's shares is accompanied by a statement from the president.

Our earnings for the first six months of 1921 show a safe margin above our dividends, not taking into account our interest in the undivided profits of the associated companies. In spite of the slowing up of general business, the exchange and toll traffic of the Bell System is larger for the first half of this year than it was for the corresponding period of last year. The growth in subscribers' telephones has also been uninterrupted and a net gain of approximately 255,000 telephone stations has been made during the first six months of the year. This growth has been already financed and is now on a revenue producing basis.

Earnings:
6 months ending June 30, 1921
Dividends \$17,397,855.33
Interest 5,078,228.99
Tel. op. rev. 23,180,622.05
Miscellaneous 106,025.73
Total \$45,662,732.10
Expenses \$38,428,555.33
Total \$7,234,176.77
Net earnings \$7,234,176.77
Deduct int. 9,421,794.44
Balance \$3,812,382.33
Deduct div. 11,824,427.47
Balance \$ 5,636,809.86

*Subject to minor changes when final figures for June are available.
(Includes dividends at 9% for second quarter.)

BANK'S ACTION EXPLAINED

LONDON, England.—It was learned yesterday that action on the appointment of a provisional liquidator for the London branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine was purely a precautionary measure to protect the assets. Confidence was expressed that negotiations at Paris, where the head office is located, would result in the making of satisfactory arrangements, and put an end to the liquidation proceedings.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany.—A statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany as of July 7 (figures in marks, last three 000 omitted), is as follows:
Coin bullion 1,162,628 1,102,708
Gold 1,091,860 1,091,860
Treasury notes 1,677,169 8,311,208
Notes other banks 2,324 1,728
Notes & checks disc. 1,049,514 1,565,499
Treasury notes disc. 71,150,347 70,607,790
Advances 286,429 282,710
Other securities 5,798,222 8,090,222
Circulation 75,839,326 75,231,006
Imperial State credit 2,419,890 5,647,926
Deposits 7,685,118 7,444,963
Other liabilities 671,420 512,752

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prices in the wheat market advanced substantially yesterday, closing quotations being about 2 points higher, with July at 1.23 1/2, September at 1.23 1/2, and December at 1.23 1/2. Corn prices decreased slightly with July at 84. September at 81, and December at 60 1/2. Higher quotations on hogs strength and quotations on July 14 1/2, September 11 1/2, October 11 1/2, July ribs 10 1/2, September ribs 11 1/2, October ribs 11 1/2.

GOVERNMENT WOOL SALE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It has been learned that about 5,000,000 pounds of government wool stored at Boston will be offered for sale on August 4.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOL CONTINUANCE

Farmers Called Upon by the Growers' Organization to Ballot on Question of Compulsory Control of Open Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Australian wheat farmers have been called on by growers' organizations to ballot on the question of continuing the present compulsory wheat pool under government control, or substituting for it a compulsory pool controlled by representatives elected by wheat growers, or returning wholly to the open market of pre-war days. This referendum has caused controversy among raisers of wheat.

Somewhat opportunely for those who favor continuance of the pooling system comes the very belated announcement that 300,000 tons of Australian wheat were sold to France on February 14 at 112s. 6d. a quarter c. i. l. Satisfactory sales have also been made to Germany, but until the buyers consent to publicity the government is withholding information.

The admission by Sir Joseph Cook, the Acting Prime Minister, in reply to a question in Parliament, that the wheat Board had paid 151s. 6d. a ton freight on recent shipment of wheat, although the current rate of freight on wheat to the United Kingdom has fallen to about 50s. a ton, is being effectively used by opponents of the pooling proposals.

Fight for Free Wheat

Many South Australian farmers are foremost in the fight for free wheat. They argue that another compulsory pool would divert buying orders for millions of bushels to other exporting countries with open markets. By July this year, say the critics, every country excepting Australia will have shipped its nominal surplus of wheat; yet out of a crop of 130,000,000 bushels Australia has only sold 55,000,000 bushels, or less than half, and the export parity has fallen from about 12s. to 7s. a bushel during the last six months. It is probable that these figures did not take into account the sales to France and Germany and certainly did not allow for the rise of 9d. a bushel on wheat for flour for export. Those opposing the pool were probably on even firmer ground when they compared the growers of the Argentine, who had not been controlled nor assisted by their government, with those in Australia. The Argentine wheat men had been paid cash on delivery and had averaged 2s. a bushel more on an f. o. b. basis than the Australian; the lowest price in 1916 and last year their wheat had averaged 10s. As compared with Australia's record shipment of 2,500,000 tons in 1919, the Argentine in 1920 exported more than 11,000,000 tons.

The wheat Board was also asserted by its opponents to have bungled badly over the freight question, having chartered freely on the highest markets at a time when a slump in freights was everywhere predicted. Up to the end of April the average freight rate had been 115s. a ton but in May it was only 50s. Handling charges had also greatly increased under the board's management.

Majority for Pooling

Supporters of the pooling scheme, who are probably in the majority, declared that many growers would not plant wheat if there was any risk of an open market, and that a return to free competition would be fatal. The reasons for the criticisms which had been made would largely be removed if the new pooling scheme were compulsory and cooperative but free of government management. The federal government were known to be desirous of freeing themselves from further responsibility, and even if the referendum revealed unmistakably the desire of the wheat growers for a pool, Sir Joseph Cook would probably confine the government assistance to enabling the Commonwealth Bank to finance a cooperative association of farmers. The application of compulsion by the government would be very doubtful.

The scheme upon which farmers will vote provides in the main for a compulsory cooperative wheat pool with a state council elected by wheat growers and a federal council composed of the controller receiving the highest number of votes in each wheat state. The state representatives would deal with the reception, handling and care of wheat; the provision of depots, materials, storage and treatment plants, and payments to growers. The federal council would be the mouthpiece of the industry, would fix the amounts to be advanced to growers, and would settle all questions of general policy, including shipping arrangements, overseas sales, etc. This council would fix the price of wheat to consumers in Australia at the equivalent of the f. o. b. rate when there was a surplus for export in all or any of the states; where there had been a failure in the harvest in all or any of the states the local price would be the equivalent f. o. b. rate for importations between states or from the outside world.

Opposition to the pooling scheme is growing, now that it is understood, for the first time, that the movement is in favor of controlling not only the next harvest but that of following years.

Customs revenue of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ended June 30 is announced as \$6,000,000, compared with \$5,500,000 in the previous year and \$7,000,000 in 1919-20.

CAR LOADINGS SHOW DECREASE

Total Is Slightly Below Previous Week and Corresponding Period in 1921 But Above 1919

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A decrease of 253 in cars loaded with revenue freight on American railroads during the week ended July 2 from the previous week is reported by the car service division of the American Railway Association. The total was 774,903 cars, a decrease of 116,813 from the corresponding week last year, but an increase of 31,532 over the corresponding week in 1919.

Comparisons with the preceding week showed increases in cars loaded during the week of July 2 with grain products, coal, ore, and merchandise and miscellaneous freight, which includes manufactured products, but decreases in live stock, coke and forest products.

Loadings of merchandise and miscellaneous freight totaled 489,543 cars, an increase of 1735 over the preceding week. Grain and grain products increased 1735 cars over the previous week to 40,547, while 30,335 were loaded with ore, or 4414 more than the week before. Reports showed 187,265 cars loaded with coal, an increase of 286 over the previous week, but 35,769 less than the corresponding week in 1920. It was, however, 2331 more than the corresponding week in 1919.

DIVIDENDS

Liberty Match, semi-annual of 5%, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.
Swift International declared a dividend of 3 1/2% a share, payable August 23 to stock of July 23.

The Fisher Body, quarterly of \$2.50 on common and \$1.75 a share on preferred, payable August 1 to holders of July 21.

Fort Worth Power & Light, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Swift International, semi-annual of 3%, payable August 23 to stock of July 23.

The United Eastern Mining, quarterly of 15 cents a share, payable July 28 to stock of July 8.

International Nickel, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Electric Storage Battery, quarterly of \$3 on preferred and common, payable October 1 to stock of September 12.

F. W. Woolworth, quarterly of 2% on common, payable September 14 to stock of August 10.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Coal, dividend of 10 on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

General Asphalt, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 16.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

	July 13 1921	July 6 1921	July 13 1920
Resources			
Coin and notes	\$382,341	\$328,967	\$188,767
Settlement fund	462,245	403,148	333,906
Gold with gov. ac.	111,551	111,551	111,551
Gold held by Bk.	754,589	742,100	674,203
With F. R. act.	1,633,328	1,598,285	1,152,875
Redemp. fund.	114,634	127,438	144,243
U. S. gold res.	\$492,544	\$477,006	\$371,421
Reserv. for	155,005	155,005	147,628
Total resources	2,647,594	2,631,211	2,119,047
Liabilities			
Bills discounted	618,784	674,377	1,564,258
Secured by gov.	18,524	10,652	24,867
All other	1,065,196	1,126,596	1,232,890
Bills not in open market	25,125	31,136	356,471
U. S. bills on hand	1,729,115	1,832,499	2,846,613
U. S. bills and res.	9,008	26,610	26,610
U. S. cert. of ind. 1-37 cert. (Pittman Act)	215,875	215,875	259,275
Out. cert. of ind.	18,524	10,652	24,867
U. S. term notes	\$,999,622	\$,999,622	\$,167,561
Bank premises	26,513	26,561	14,084
5% redemp. fund	10,003	9,679	12,460
F. R. bk. notes	590,394	557,162	889,460
U. S. items	14,698	13,088	5,283
All other res.	6,228,360	5,321,326	4,299,017
Capital paid in	102,690	102,103	94,780
Surplus fund	212,824	212,824	164,748
Out. cert. of ind.	27,748	27,748	36,825
Franchise tax	43,419	43,066	
Deposits	10,942	34,024	11,760
Government	1,042,500	1,042,500	1,042,500
All other	27,748	27,748	36,825
Total liabilities	1,683,991	1,714,153	1,920,713
F. R. bank notes	2,003,593	2,071,916	1,235,393
Ratio of liab. to res.	61.6%	64.9%	49.9%
Ratio of liab. to res. and notes	61.6%	64.9%	49.9%
Ratio of liab. to res. and notes and gold	78.9%	78.0%	48.7%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dep and	61.6%	60.0%	45.9%
the lib com			
of aid res			
F R notes			
et sec aside			
gust ad			
ility	78.9%	78.0%	48.7%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE			
	Thurs.	Wed.	Parity
ing	\$3.65 1/2	\$3.64 1/2	\$4.84
France (French)	.9784	.9784 1/2	100.00
France (Belg.)	.0765	.0771	100.00
Swiss	.1457	.1456 1/2	100.00
.....	.0461	.0460 1/2	100.00
ers	\$1.00	\$1.04	.4020
.....	.0123	.0125	.3320
adian dollar	.575	.577	
.....	.5020	.5035	.4825
.....	.0540	.0545	.1950
.....	.1201	.1205	.1245
.....	.2123	.2120	.2510
.....	.1355		.2540

LABOR FEDERATION
AND THE BREWERS

The Former's Resolution of Loyalty to the Brewing Interests Said Not to Represent the Real Sentiment of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Organized labor is rapidly discovering that the liquor traffic is an enemy and not a friend. The repeated instances of the American Federation of Labor's opposition to prohibition do not represent the true conviction of American labor on this subject.

This is the opinion of dry leaders here discussing the recent action of the federation in once more adopting a resolution reaffirming its loyalty to the brewing interests. That resolution favored modification of the Volstead law to permit manufacture and sale of "a national beverage of wholesome beer." It was adopted at the convention in Denver last month.

In June, 1919, at Atlantic City, the federation, by a vote of 24,475 to 40,053, urged exemption of 2.75 per cent beer from the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and the war-time prohibition measure. But the drys were encouraged by this vote, saying that a vote of at least 10 to 1 for beer had been expected by the wets; and a roll call was forced on the vote. Later the convention went to Washington to appeal for beer. So that the Denver declaration was not unexpected.

Illicit Manufacture of Liquors

Discussing the beer resolution, Samuel Wilson says in the New Jersey edition of The American Issue, Anti-Saloon League organ:

"It is declared that great dissension is manifested among all classes against the Volstead law. This is not true. Dissension is expected by two classes of citizens: First, those who profited financially, politically and in other ways through the liquor traffic. This includes not only the liquor-makers and sellers, but not only the politicians, whose chief recruiting stations were the saloons, but also some officials of representative organizations who did not hesitate to throw the influence of their office in favor of the perpetuation of the saloons in return for the support of bartenders, brewery workers, etc.

The second class are those whose alcoholic appetite has become a matter of necessity. Literally thousands of men and women who indulged in drinking alcoholic beverages, and the habit when the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect.

The statement that the Volstead law is responsible for the illicit manufacture of whiskey and other strong liquors, and the intention that to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer will prevent the illicit manufacture and sale of whiskey are unsupported by fact. One has only to point to the experience of Quebec, Canada, where the experiment of exempting beer from the prohibition law is now being made, to prove the fallacy of such doctrine.

Outlawed Brewers

"It is indeed deplorable that the federation sees fit to espouse the cause of the outlawed and unpatriotic brewers, but in the light of the past history of their conventions the action at Denver is not surprising. It is gratifying to know that the convention does not voice the sentiment of the rank and file of labor. The survey taken by The Literary Digest after prohibition had been in effect six months is a truer index. This poll was conducted among the labor leaders of the United States on the question, 'Has prohibition been a benefit to the workingmen and their families?' Approximately 30 per cent of the 526 replies explained that the poll was taken on the question at the regular meeting and all the replies indicated that they had been made with great care and considerable circumspection. Here is a summary: Prohibition a benefit to the workingman, 148; doubtful, 51; prohibition has not been given a fair trial, 7.

Congressman Cooper of Ohio, labor representative in Congress, when the vote on the Volstead supplemental bill was up for consideration in the House, in urging its passage, declared that the action of the federation did not represent the sentiment of the workingmen of this country."

FIELD OF THE PILGRIM
PAGEANT DRIES OUT

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—Outdoor rehearsals of the pageant commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers were resumed last night on the "land-water" stage at the foot of Cole's Hill. This is the first rehearsal of the entire cast since the storm of last Sunday, when the damage to the pageant field necessitated postponement of the opening performance until next Wednesday night.

Sandstone yesterday, and efficient work on the part of the workers under the direction of H. N. Chase, resident engineer for the construction of the field, and the grandstands, have removed all traces of the quagmire which confronted the pageant producers the first of the week. The front part of the field, which was eight inches under water, has been rebuilt of gravel and sand and is believed immune from another washout.

Cinders and sand have been used for floors in the six dressing and rest tents behind the grandstand. The tents are entirely dry now and are regarded as safe repositories for the pageant costumes which have been transferred from the workshop where

THEY WERE MADE BY PLYMOUTH MATRONS.
The costumes are further safeguarded by being inclosed in moisture-proof paper bags which will be used during performances to keep in order 1400 garments of several pieces each.SOVIET REASON FOR
BARRING AMERICAN

No Ordinance Till Trade Policy Is Changed, Says Mr. Johnston, Returning Labor Leader—Very Bad Conditions Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, who has returned to Washington after an unsuccessful effort to enter Russia, is barred from Russia by the Soviet Government itself. The Soviet Government refused to permit him to cross the border, although the way had been prepared for him, in so far as was possible, by friends of the Soviets in the United States.

Leaders in the movement in this country had written to these in authority in Moscow, and a Dr. de Broglie, who was going to Moscow, carried special credentials to insure a cordial reception of Mr. Johnston. To his surprise he met this man, who had preceded him to Europe, in Berlin, he having found it difficult to get through by way of Stockholm, his first route. He there assured Mr. Johnston that he would do all that he could for him and advised him to await the word of the Bolshevik authorities in Riga.

Telegram of Refusal

Also waiting for word from Moscow in Riga was Herman Bernstein, who, after a week, received a curt refusal to his request for admission into Russia. Mr. Johnston was assured that since he received no word at that time his application was probably receiving favorable consideration, but after two weeks he received a telegram from Mr. Litvinov through Boris Haytin, which read as follows: "We cannot talk of trade as long as the American government continues to follow a Russian policy that takes away from both sides the most elementary guarantees upon which the success of trade relations is so dependent. Litvinov."

In transmitting this, Mr. Haytin wrote Mr. Johnston as follows: "I have just sent you a telegram containing the reply from Moscow. As you will have seen from Litvinov's telegram, a copy of which I am inclosing, the Foreign Office is opposed to your entering Russia, not because of your personal undesirability there, as was the case of Mr. Bernstein. The answer in no way refers to what the Foreign Office thinks of you, but is the result of purely political considerations which I am sure you appreciate."

"I fully realize what effect this will have on you but I hope that as a real friend of Russia, you will make due allowance for the present relation of the two countries to which we both belong. Expecting to meet you again under more favorable circumstances, I am sincerely yours,

"BORIS HAYTIN."

Conditions Bad

Mr. Johnston said that he had been represented as resenting the attitude of Russia, but that was not true. He had been sorry on account of Russia rather than for himself. As to conditions in Russia, as he heard of them in Riga, Mr. Johnston said that apparently they could hardly be worse. The government was trying to stimulate greater production among the peasants by offering to let them do what they wanted with all above a certain amount of what they raised, but whether this notice had reached them in time to have any effect upon the crops was not yet known, nor was it certain that they would accept the government's promise in good faith.

Trade and industry are undoubtedly at low ebb. The Russians were getting some goods from abroad, mostly from Germany. Mr. Lenine seems to be holding his own with the people and has emerged triumphant over Mr. Trotsky in the difference between them. Bad as the conditions are in Russia, Mr. Johnston thinks that the people would rather endure them than return to the methods of the Czar's government, and Mr. Lenine stands between them and that, they believe. Mr. Johnston said that there are indications that Mr. Lenine is departing from his theory that Russia must lead the world into Sovietism and that he hopes now, by concessions and modifications of the communistic system, to establish stable government in which the people shall have a larger share and that, without pressure from them, others may recognize the value of the Soviet form of government.

In going to and from Riga, Mr. Johnston traversed German territory where he found greater indications of return to normal activities and prosperity than elsewhere in Europe.

BOWDOIN TO SAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Maine, Office

WISCASSET, Maine—The Bowdoin is expected to sail for Baffin Land on Saturday. Donald B. MacMillan, explorer, and the members of his little party will be given a farewell reception this evening. The craft has been repainted and the last supplies are now being put aboard.

STATE FIER WORK STARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Maine, Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Testing of the bearing capacity of the ground on the site of the proposed state pier has begun and will continue until definite measurements have been obtained. After this has been completed the work of constructing the pier will be started.

THEATER FORCES
BEING REDUCED

Patronage of Legitimate Houses Has Fallen Off—Slump in Attendance at Motion Picture Shows—Open Shop Circuits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What the coming theatrical season holds for the relations between the managers and the unions no one knows, but there are many observers who believe that those relations will undergo a change. With the local musicians union expelled by the American Federation of Musicians, and with the local union divided on the question of approaching the federation for reinstatement, those who escape some sort of a new war between managers and the unions are now keenly interested by the stand taken by two of the larger burlesque circuits for the open shop.

The fact that this action is directed chiefly against the stage hands' union is of special interest, for the interests of the musicians' union, in so far as the theaters are concerned, are closely allied with the stage hands. It is not claimed that the burlesque leaders' decision was encouraged by the expulsion of the musicians' union or the hope that this expulsion would weaken the footers and the unions are now keenly interested by the stand taken by two of the larger burlesque circuits for the open shop.

Stand for the Open Shop

Perhaps the most striking feature of the burlesque decision to stand for the open shop, is that the stand is taken independently, and if it succeeds, should be an encouragement to managers in other branches of the theatrical business in any action they may wish to take to weaken the unions.

Local managers of the legitimate theaters, except those outside the producing managers association, are limited in any anti-union activity by their four-year agreement with the Actors Equity Association. But it is understood that there is a question as to the relation between that agreement and the announced intention of the actors association to insist upon the Equity shop.

Some are even disposed to see in the managerial prediction of a poor season ahead, with perhaps a decrease in the number of productions, a desire on the part of the managers to do everything they can to discourage the unionized actors from putting their shop through. How the situation with reference to this shop will work out remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, leaders of the touring end of the business profess to expect a very poor season and the desire of attendants for more pay has brought from film house managers a threat to close many of them, beginning August 1.

Slack Summer Season

The unusually slack summer season extends to the motion picture industry. Reduction of employees both as to pay and place is common. One big producing company has abandoned its plans to complete a production plant near by, and this has thrown many out of work and others out of expectation of work. Films are being held back in many instances, although exhibitors and producers hope that the attendance slump is merely seasonal.

Patronage at the legitimate theaters has also fallen off. Of the 17 shows only about half are said to be making money, and possibly a half dozen of these only are big successes. Attendance has dropped off. It is claimed, in proportion as visitors to the city have decreased, this, in turn, caused by national business conditions. At the same time market value of amusement stocks is declining. The unions have not yet taken action on the burlesque circuit's open shop challenge. The stage hands' leader is to confer with them and with the touring managers with regard to the managerial request for 25 per cent wage reduction and abolition of the rule prohibiting any union man from doing work not supposed to be his own. The latter would decrease the size of crews the managers are required to carry.

ALASKA REPORTS
RICH GOLD STRIKES

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—Strikes of gold quartz apparently bearing more than \$100 to the ton in a district 39 miles south of here, were reported yesterday. Prospectors stampeded to the area of the discovery. Men returning from there said a dozen big nuggets of quartz heavy in gold had been uncovered within a region 12 by 7 miles. The first strike was at Girdwood, on the government railroad. According to messages received here, The original find was followed by numerous others of equal importance. The quartz is described to have been found largely in porphyry rock formations.

Mining men here who have made a preliminary investigation of the discovery believed it would prove epochal. Some of the strikes, they said, developed in railroad cuts a long turnagala arm.

ARGENTINA SEEKS
TRADE ADJUSTMENT

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—President Irigoyen recommended in a special message to Congress on Wednesday an increase of exportations and a cutting down of imports, for the purpose of adjusting the adverse exchange situation. The President declared the free exportation of gold would affect adversely the country's

monetary supply and asserted it would not be wise to risk depleting the country's reserves. Organization of a company to promote the exportation of Argentine products has been decided upon by the Argentine Commercial Federation, the members of which are leaders in various lines of commerce and industry. The meeting at which this action was taken adopted a committee recommendation for the immediate sale of cereals, wool and hides at present prices. Exportation of gold for the purpose of regulating exchange was opposed at the meeting.

OIL SCHEDULES
OPPOSITION GROWS

Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce and Many Individual Manufacturers Join in the Protest Against Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston's New England opposition to the oil schedules in the Fordney tariff measure is rapidly increasing in volume, many individual manufacturers having joined in the protest against the proposed duties. The Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, too, has taken action through its executive committee and forwarded a resolution to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress.

The proposed duties," says the Chamber, "will put an additional burden upon the industries of Massachusetts, which use or contemplate using fuel oil, which would be equivalent in cost to a tax of about \$1.50 a ton and this cost, amounting to millions of dollars, would necessarily be passed on to the consumer."

"The growing competition of oil with coal is a benefit to this community in keeping down the price of fuel and relieving the shortage which at times has been so acute, and it is believed that a tariff placed on oil will check this competition and have a tendency to lessen the amount of oil shipped to Massachusetts."

The Rhode Island Textile Association has announced that the proposed tariff would cost as much as \$500,000 a year to the textile industry of the State. The amount of oil used by other industries indicates that the cost to the State would be well up around a million dollars if mere. Under instruction of Acting Governor Gross the figures are being compiled for presentation to the congressional committee.

Although Mexican oil is largely used in New England for fuel purposes, it is pointed out that a considerable quantity is made into gasoline and kerosene and that large amounts are likewise used for highway purposes.

The Automobile Legal Association has voiced its protest against the proposed duties. Through its head, W. A. Thibodeau, it says that "such a tariff would unquestionably tend to raise the price of gasoline and it would effect also the New England industries that use oil for fuel. We have notified our congressmen that more than 60,000 members of this association, representing all parts of New England, believe that this tax would be wholly unnecessary and unjust."

Acting under a request from Governor Cox of Massachusetts, it is understood that the governors of the other five New England states are assembling facts and figures with which to show the damage that the proposed oil schedule would accomplish. These are expected to be assembled by Governor Cox and sent on to Washington with other matter.

RENT REDUCTION ANNOUNCED

NEW BRITAIN, Connecticut—A 10 per cent reduction in rent, because of the continued business depression was announced yesterday by the Hardware City Loan Corporation. About 130 families living in houses owned by the corporation will save an average of \$4 a month as a result. This is the third rent reduction declared since January 1, and brings the rental charges 30 per cent lower than they were seven months ago.

LAFAYETTE-MARNE DAY CALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lafayette Day National Committee yesterday issued its annual call for the celebration of Lafayette-Marne Day on September 6.

HOTELS
WESTERN

HOTEL SEWARD
PORTLAND, ORE.
The increase in our business demonstrates that the policy of the present management in conducting these hotels meets with approval of the traveling public.

HOTEL CORNELIUS
PORTLAND, ORE.
The increase in our business demonstrates that the policy of the present management in conducting these hotels meets with approval of the traveling public.

HOTEL SEWARD
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HOTELS AND RESORTS

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IF TASTY FOOD
IF A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE AFFAIRS TO YOU, WHY NOT TRY

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Chinese Restaurant
243-245 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Near Massachusetts Avenue
A La Carte All Hours
Refined Music
Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

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Operating also SAVOY CAFE

We try to please—
Our attractive menu should convince you of this.

Special Table d'Hôte 75¢

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FAMOUS FOR ITS
SHORE DINNERS
AND A LA CARTE SERVICE
Seating Capacity 500
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Hotel St. Francis
on Union Square
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Close to the best Shops, Theatres and Business Houses.
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Hotel Vendome
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(The heart of the famous Santa Clara Valley)
OR
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(Beautiful mountain resort on the south end of Lake Tahoe)
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Hotel Claremont
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Situated in beautiful Berkeley Hills amidst wonderful flower gardens and magnificent trees, overlooking San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate. Forty minutes from San Francisco direct to entrance of hotel by the Key Route ferry and Claremont express train.
American and European Plan
"Comfort without Extravagance"

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles
An excellent hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.
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250 desirable rooms furnished to suit you—Conveniently located.
Rates reasonable. Service high class. Ask for literature.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Tennessee Ave. near Beach
Capacity 400. Central open surroundings. Private baths.
Running Water in All Rooms
Booklet mailed. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

Hotel Belvedere
Baltimore, Md.
Charles at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.
Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine and Service. Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 100 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

CENTRAL

Hotel Cleveland
CLEVELAND, OHIO
The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleveland is as near Homelike as it is possible. Quiet refinement surrounds every move made by every employee. All the conditions conducive to a comfortable stay.
The Convenient Location is an Additional Advantage

The Virginia
Chicago
Ohio, North West Corner Rush
EUROPEAN FIREPROOF
One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theatres.
Room and bath \$3.00 per day.

The Gladstone
Chicago
6200 Greenwood Avenue
One of Chicago's favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
Rates \$2.00 and upward.

DETROIT'S HOTEL TULLER
576 ROOMS WITH BATH
Rates: \$2.50 up, Single
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DIGNIFIED SERVICE HOME COMFORT
Cafe—Grill—Cafeteria

OMAHA, NEB.
Corner 16th and Howard Streets

Hotel Severin
INDIANAPOLIS
YOUR HOTELS
A. BENNETT GATES, Prop.
HOTEL MIAMI
DAYTON

Hotel Advertising Charge
30c an agate line
Minimum Space Acceptable
14 lines (1 inch), \$4.20.

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF A NEW HOTEL
HOTEL LINCOLN
"A HOUSE OF PERSONAL SERVICE"
CATERING ONLY TO THE BEST CLIENTELE
One of the finest hotels on the Jersey Coast has been built on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Kingsley Street
ONE BLOCK FROM THE BOARDWALK
Sixty per cent of the rooms are en suite with private baths; running hot and cold water and electric lights in every room; handsomely furnished; accommodations 250.
American Plan Rates \$7 Per Day Up.
GEORGE S. FERGUSON, Proprietor.
H. B. CHURCHILL, Manager.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Hotel Richmond
17th and H Sts., N. W.
one square from the WHITE HOUSE
within 10 minutes walk of all PUBLIC BUILDINGS
"The Home Hotel of the City"
J. L. BOWLES, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.
Borton
EUROPEAN PLAN ONLY
H. & Van Voorhees

Burlington Hotel
American and European
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
80 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00
Five Minutes from Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LEIGHTON
POINT PLEASANT BEACH, N. J.
Really "On" the Ocean. Now Open.
One of the Coolest Spots on the Coast.
Informal, exclusive family hotel.
Daily Concerts, Dancing, Golf, Tennis.
Ownership management.
Robert M. Crouch.


Hotel Advertising Charge
30c an agate line
Minimum Space Acceptable
14 lines (1 inch), \$4.20.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
ESTABLISHED 1891

With its many beautiful rooms and its superbly equipped dining room and bar.



Presidential Inn
Fifth Season

VACATIONISTS—TOURISTS

Charming, quiet, comfortable, attractive environment and true home atmosphere for "home stays" are some of the reasons for the popularity of the Inn.

Relaxed by excellent highway.

THE SUNSET STOP

And perhaps the best for tourists visiting the White Mountains.

And when the wonderful balmy air and sunshine will give you an appetite.

See this place and you will be convinced that it is a place where you can get a good meal and a good night's sleep.

It's worth a visit.

Wm. H. HARRIS, Prop.
White Mountain, New Hampshire.

Hotel Oxford
40 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

Near Public Library, Back Bay Churches and bus terminals.

Walk to shopping, business and theatre districts and near Back Bay Stations.

Rates \$2 per day up.

Hotel Pepperell
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

H. R. JOHNSTON TO MEET EVANS TODAY

R. E. Knepper Also Meets G. H. Hartman in Semi-Finals of the Western Golf Association Tourney at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Results of the third round matches at Westmoreland Country Club here Thursday lined up H. R. Johnston of Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minnesota, medal record holder of the tournament, against Charles Evans Jr. of Edgewater Golf Club, defending the title, and R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Iowa, Hawkeye state champion, against G. H. Hartman of Jackson Park Club, Chicago city champion, for the semi-finals Friday in the campaign for the amateur championship of the Western Golf Association. Thus a visitor is pitted against a local representative in each of the semi-finals.

Johnston and Knepper in their match play in the third round as well as in the first and second sessions, both sustained the class they displayed in the qualifying rounds, when they used for honors at 144 for 35 holes. Johnston, it will be remembered, scored a new amateur record for the course with a 70, three under par and one over the professional mark, while Knepper stepped on his heels with a 71 in the second day of medal play. While Evans did not do so well in the qualifying rounds as these two, and has not seen fit to finish out a card during the match conflict, he showed that he has plenty of reserve when, in a burst of speed Thursday, he covered the first nine in 44, only one above Johnston's record. This brilliance was displayed in his match with L. L. Couch Jr. of Glenview Golf Club, which the champion won 4 and 3 at 34 holes. Couch started out with birdies for the first two holes of the first nine, which Evans took in par 4 and 5. The next three holes were alternated, the sixth halved at par 54. Couch took the seventh, halved the eighth, and dropped the ninth to Evans. Couch was 1 up at the turn, but Evans squared matters on the tenth green and had Couch 2 down at the end of the 18 holes.

On the second trip Couch started out again with two birdies, while Evans came along at par, which squared the match. After halving the third hole with par 44, Evans released his reserve, winning four and halving two of the last six holes. To do this he scored three birdies in a row, 3, 3 and 4, beginning at the fourth hole. The last six holes played were halved, all in par. Their cards and par were as follows:

Morning	
Evans, out.....	45 45 45 34-37
Couch, out.....	44 44 45 33-34
Par.....	44 44 44 34-35
Evans, in.....	45 45 44 44-37-72
Couch, in.....	44 44 45 44-38-76
Par.....	44 44 44 44-38-76

After the other three matches were won at the twelfth hole of the afternoon round, Knepper and Douglas Twissie of Glenview Country Club, the latter capitalizing by the score of 3 and 6, returned the best cards for the morning round. The Iowa golfer had 37-72, a birdie for the course, while the Chicagoan had two 38s for a total of 76. Knepper was coming back strong in the afternoon with a par 38 for the first nine holes. Their cards were as follows:

Afternoon	
Evans, out.....	45 45 44 44 34-34
Couch, out.....	44 44 44 44 33-36
Evans, in.....	44 44 44 44 34-34
Couch, in.....	44 44 44 44 34-34

All the other three matches were won at the twelfth hole of the afternoon round. Knepper and Douglas Twissie of Glenview Country Club, the latter capitalizing by the score of 3 and 6, returned the best cards for the morning round. The Iowa golfer had 37-72, a birdie for the course, while the Chicagoan had two 38s for a total of 76. Knepper was coming back strong in the afternoon with a par 38 for the first nine holes. Their cards were as follows:

Morning	
Knepper, out.....	45 45 44 44 34-37
Twissie, out.....	44 44 44 44 33-34
Par.....	44 44 44 44 34-35
Knepper, in.....	45 45 44 44 34-37-72
Twissie, in.....	44 44 44 44 34-38-76

WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round
Charles Evans Jr. of Edgewater Golf Club, defeated L. L. Couch Jr. of Glenview Golf Club, 4 and 6.
H. R. Johnston, St. Paul, Minnesota, defeated C. H. Rogers, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 3 and 6.
G. H. Hartman, Jackson Park Golf Club, defeated E. W. Mudge Jr. of Edgewater Country Club, 7 and 6.
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, Iowa, defeated Douglas Twissie, Glenview Country Club, 5 and 6.

MELBOURNE EIGHT WINS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
BRISBANE, Queensland—An exciting eight-day contest between the Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Queensland universities, on the Brisbane

River, was won by the Melbourne crew by a bare half-length from Queensland, Adelaide lying 10 lengths away. Third and Sydney four lengths further back. Queensland led at the end of a mile and then Melbourne drew opposite, each crew rowing at 80 strokes. Half-a-mile from the winning post, the Queensland coxswain took the port side of a moored dredge, giving the Melbourne crew a slight advantage, and a final spurt by the visitors achieved victory.

VINCENT RICHARDS DEFEATS KIRK REID

Former Wins by 6-0, 6-2, in Western Tennis Championship Play at Woodstock Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Vincent Richards, Yonkers, New York, and Kirk Reid of Cleveland, Ohio, state champion, met in the feature match of the play in the men's singles of the western tennis championship here Wednesday and Richards won 6-0, 6-2. The two youngsters played on the championship court of the Woodstock Country Club just after John Hennessey of the Indianapolis star, had sent the match-winning point of his match with L. E. Williams of Yale University across the net. The large crowd had seen C. B. Herd of Chicago win from C. M. Zeller, another Chicago player, and F. E. Bastian had delighted the local enthusiasts by defeating R. H. Burdick. His service working to perfection, his backhand drive going to the far corners of the court, Burdick went through Bastian for four consecutive games at the start of the match; but Bastian found his real game and after a long rally managed to win a game. This was Burdick's undoing for Bastian continued winning.

Richards, in his match, showed the spectators here just how he has achieved fame, playing Reid, who recently took a set from R. L. Murray in an eastern tournament. The Yonkers boy handled everything Reid had to offer in fine fashion. The junior champion's backhand stroke was his most effective style of attack and using this, he forced his way to the net, taking point after point on remarkable placements. Nearly every game in the two sets played went to deuce. The last, however, was a love game, Richards' aceing his opponent for the first time in the match. Two points in this game were netted by Reid; the other point Richards took on a placement ace. It was the only game in which Richards managed to get a first-ball over the net. Reid won his two games on "steaks" returning, forcing Richards to drive back into the net on several occasions. This match was easily the best of the tournament so far. The summary:

WESTERN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round
C. B. Herd, Chicago, defeated C. V. Zeller, Chicago, 6-1, 6-3.
F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated R. H. Burdick, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Kirk Reid, Cleveland, 6-0, 6-2.
John Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated L. E. Williams, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.

QUEEN MAB WINS LAWRENCE CUP

Eastern Yacht Club Disbands Its Annual Cruise Off Rockland Instead of Bar Harbor

ROCKLAND, Maine—The 1921 cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club from Marblehead, Massachusetts, to this port came to an end here Tuesday. Owing to the fact that the Shawna was the only entry for the Norman Cup race from this port to Marblehead, that feature of the cruise was abandoned. Queen Mab, a schooner owned by N. F. Ayer, was awarded the cup offered by Rear Commodore J. S. Lawrence, and Shawna, owned by Harold Weston, won the cup offered by Commodore H. M. Sears.

Conditions were very adverse during most of the cruise, and this accounted for the club disbanding here, instead of at Bar Harbor, as in years past. There were only three days of racing worthy of the name. In the class for New York forlives, Shawna won two of the three races held, while Pampero, owned by C. L. Andrews, won the other race. In the schooner class Queen Mab won the first and third race, while Vagrant, owned by H. S. Vanderbilt, won the other race.

E. J. Bliss Jr. and Elliot Stetson of the schooner Shawna won the dinghy race for amateurs, held off Boothbay Harbor, with J. B. Parker and William Rand of the Vagrant, second. Capt. H. S. Vanderbilt acting as coxswain for the latter crew.

The tars from the Taberna won both the double and single scull professional races, second places being taken by the crews of the Constellation and Sonnica.

HARRISON IS FIRST

MONTREAL, Quebec—S. Harrison of Rochester, New York, finished with a perfect score of 100 in the Grand Canadian Handicap of the Eastern Canadian trap-shooting tournament Wednesday. Harrison, an American, was not quoted to receive the championship trophy, which went to S. R. Newton, of Sherbrooke, with a score of 96.

HARVARD PLAYER TO COACH

MT. VERNON, Iowa—G. M. Morrison '11, substitute center on the Harvard varsity football team last fall, has been engaged to coach the Cornell College candidates this fall.

PEACH AND TODD WIN FINE MATCH

Australasian Davis Cup Players Defeat C. A. Carran and Bartlett in Canadian Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Great progress was made in the various events of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association's championships on the third day of play, over eighty matches being contested. The sixteenth were reached in the men's singles, the semifinals in the ladies singles, and the eighth in the men's doubles; the first-round matches in the junior championships, and the early rounds in the various handicaps and mixed doubles events.

The biggest match of the day was that between Norman Peach and C. V. Todd of the Australasian Davis Cup team, and C. A. Carran and Bartlett of Cleveland, Ohio, and it proved to be the greatest doubles contest that has ever been played in the Canadian championships. Yesterday the Australasians won two matches, but they were not extended in either, and it was left to the Cleveland pair to extend them to the limit. The Australasians won out, but 42 games were necessary before the match was decided. The Australasians won by their steadiness and excellent placing. In the first set the Clevelanders led at one stage by 5-3, but the Australasians rallied and won out, 7-5.

In the second set the games alternated until the score was 4-4, and then Bartlett and Carran took the next two games and set. The third was a great contest, and was won 11-9 by the Australasians. At one time the American pair led 6-5, and had the score 40-30 on the game, but Bartlett made a double fault while serving, and their opponents won the game. Each pair won their own service for the next eight games, and then the Australasians took the next two.

The other Australasian pair had little trouble in its game. Rhoades and Milne of Vancouver were forced into three sets to win from Letson and Steinkamp of New York, condition, more than anything else, determining the winner. W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy of California, who are much fancied for the title, defeated the strong local pair, Rennie and Ross, handily.

In the singles Paul Bennett, the present champion, was again almost eliminated when he met Charles Chambers of New York City. The latter, who is a former champion of New York State, won the first set 6-3 and lost the second 8-6. In this set he had the score 5-2 in his favor at one time, and the score in the game 40-15, but Bennett came back strongly, won the game and finally the set in extra games. Chambers defeated the deciding set. Bates and Levy of California had a comparatively easy time in disposing of their opponents in the singles. Carran of Cleveland was forced by Waugh of Winnipeg to go three sets to remain in the championship events.

CANADIAN OPEN SINGLES

Second Round
B. A. Goodman, Regina, defeated G. S. Foster, Toronto, 7-5, 7-5.
Third Round
Paul Bennett, Winnipeg, defeated Charles Chambers, New York, 3-6, 8-6, 6-4.
W. J. Bates, California, defeated Jan Hambour, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1.
Bartlett, Cleveland, defeated Steinkamp, New York, 6-4, 6-3.
J. R. Boys, Barrie, defeated E. C. Beacom, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1.
S. D. Holmes, Winnipeg, defeated W. S. Greening, Toronto, 6-1, 6-1.
Leroy Rennie, Toronto, defeated O. G. Kelly, Toronto, 6-2, 6-4.
B. A. Rhoades, Vancouver, defeated H. H. Morin, Montreal, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.
E. H. Lambrambole, Montreal, defeated J. H. Chipman, Toronto, 6-3, 6-2.
E. L. Levy, California, defeated C. H. Starr, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1.
C. A. Carran, Cleveland, defeated John McGill, Winnipeg, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1.
B. A. McKimley, Ottawa, defeated G. J. Beck, Winnipeg (default).
Lieutenant-Colonel Foulkes, Kingston, defeated W. H. Goldstein, Toronto, 6-2, 6-2.
C. C. Morin, Hamilton, defeated J. O. Letson, New York, 6-2, 6-6.
A. S. Milne, Vancouver, defeated B. A. Goodman, Regina, 6-1, 6-2.
H. P. Carver, Toronto, defeated H. W. MacDonnell, Toronto, 6-4, 6-4.
Robert Baird, Toronto, defeated H. P. Wright, Ottawa, 7-5, 6-4.

LADIES OPEN SINGLES—Third Round

Mrs. H. Bickie, Toronto, defeated Mrs. Hemsted, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Groves, New York, defeated Miss Riak, 6-2, 6-2.
Miss F. Best, Toronto, defeated Mrs. H. W. Harris, Toronto, 6-1, 6-1.
Mrs. H. F. Wright, Ottawa, defeated Miss E. MacDonnell, 2-6, 6-1, 6-1.

MEN'S OPEN DOUBLES—Third Round

C. K. Andrews and Lieutenant-Colonel Foulkes defeated Charles Chambers and Hewitts, 6-4, 6-2.
Henderson and E. W. Bickie, Toronto, defeated Quin and Richardson, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.
Norman Peach and C. V. Todd, Australasia, defeated Bartlett and C. A. Carran, Cleveland, 7-5, 4-6, 11-9.
Paul Bennett and G. D. Holmes, Winnipeg, defeated R. L. James and J. R. Boys, 6-4, 6-6.

W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy, California, defeated Leroy Rennie and J. A. Ross, Toronto, 6-1, 6-1.
J. O. Letson and J. B. Hawkes, Australasia, defeated G. S. Foster and F. Lawson, Toronto, 6-1, 6-2.
McGill and Waugh, Winnipeg, defeated McKimley and Starr, Toronto, 6-1, 6-1.
Rhoades and Milne, Vancouver, defeated J. O. Letson and Steinkamp, New York, 6-2, 6-7, 8-6.

J. R. Tachereau, Ottawa, defeated Walter Jackson, Toronto, 6-3, 6-2.
Edward Reichtner, London, defeated C. B. Drynan, Hamilton, by default.
Douglas Johnston defeated G. B. Waters, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.
Thomas Brown, Ottawa, defeated John Wardrop, 7-5, 6-1.
Ernest Gill, Ottawa, defeated Frank Lawson, 6-1, 6-1.
C. C. Peterson, defeated Alfred Wainer, 6-0, 6-0.

N. J. Endicott defeated T. G. Beasom, Ottawa, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.
Robert Orck defeated N. S. Chisholme, by default.

BRAVES WIN FROM CHICAGO CUBS, 3 TO 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Pittsburgh..... 54 27 .667
New York..... 48 29 .621
Boston..... 45 32 .584
Cincinnati..... 44 33 .568
St. Louis..... 40 40 .500
Chicago..... 33 44 .432
Cincinnati..... 28 49 .363
Philadelphia..... 25 54 .315

RESULTS THURSDAY
New York 4, St. Louis 3 (10 innings)
Boston 3, Chicago 2
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 5
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 4

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston
St. Louis at New York
Cincinnati at Brooklyn
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia

REDS DEFEAT BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, New York—Cincinnati defeated Brooklyn, 6 to 5, yesterday by a three-run start made in the second inning. Brooklyn scored once in the fifth and made two runs each in the seventh and eighth. The score by innings:

Innings	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
Cincinnati.....	0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-5 12 1
Brooklyn.....	0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0-5 6 1

Batteries—Eller, Riney and Schupp and Grimes, Smith, Mitchell and Schupp and Miller, Umpires—Brennan and McCormick.

INTERESTING GAME IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With all scores by both teams made in the ninth inning, Boston won from Chicago, 3 to 2, yesterday. J. R. Watson and C. E. Ponder waged a hard pitchers' battle throughout. The score by innings:

Innings	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
Boston.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-3 2
Chicago.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-2 6

Batteries—Watson and O'Neill; Ponder and Daley. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

GIANTS WIN 10-INNING GAME

NEW YORK, New York—The Giants won a 10-inning game from St. Louis, 4 to 3. The tie continued from the fifth inning, and although the Giants were hitting, the safeties were too scattered for results until the extra inning. The score by innings:

Innings	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
New York.....	0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0-4 13 1
St. Louis.....	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0-3 6 1

Batteries—Ryan and Snyder; Bailey and Dihoefer. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

PITTSBURGH TAKES HARD GAME

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh won a hard 10-inning game from Philadelphia yesterday by a score of 5 to 4. Pittsburgh scored in the early innings and Philadelphia tied in the sixth and seventh. The score by innings:

Innings	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
Pittsburgh.....	0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0-5 9 0
Philadelphia.....	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0-4 8 0

Batteries—Carlson and Schmidt; Ring and Braggy. Umpires—Klem and Emler.

CLEVELAND LOSES TO THE BOSTON RED SOX

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Cleveland..... 53 29 .646
New York..... 48 29 .621
Washington..... 45 31 .592
Detroit..... 42 33 .560
Boston..... 37 43 .463
St. Louis..... 35 47 .427
Chicago..... 34 48 .413
Philadelphia..... 32 48 .400

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 5, Cleveland 4
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 4
Chicago 4, Washington 1
New York at St. Louis (postponed)

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland
New York at St. Louis
Washington at Chicago
Philadelphia at Detroit

SENATORS LOSE, 3 TO 1

CHICAGO, Illinois—By a seventh-inning spurt Chicago won, 3 to 1, from Washington yesterday. Washington held to three hits and Chicago was able to live. The score by innings:

Innings	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
Chicago.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-3 0
Washington.....	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1 3 1

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; McGraw, Schacht and Gharthy. Umpires—Wilson and Hildebrand.

GAME WON IN LAST INNING

DETROIT, Michigan—Philadelphia's ninth inning won a 6-4 victory over Detroit yesterday. The game was 4 to 3 in favor of Detroit until Philadelphia made three runs in the last inning. The score by innings:

Innings	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
Philadelphia.....	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 6-6 10 1
Detroit.....	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4-4 8 2

Batteries—Harris, Rummel and Perkins; Ehme and Basler. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

RED SOX WIN, 5 TO 2

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Boston won from Cleveland, 5 to 2, yesterday. The game was tied, 2 to 2, until the eighth, when Boston made three runs. The score by innings:

Innings	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E	
Boston.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5-5 0
Cleveland.....	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2-2 10 1

Batteries—Jones and Ruel; Norton, Nunnemaker, Uhle and Schmidt. Umpires—Nallin and Chilli.

TODD AND ANDERSON WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Australasian Davis Cup team, consisting of Capt. Norman Peach, J. B. Anderson, C. V. Todd and J. B. Hawkes, arrived here on the S.S. Niagara and before leaving for Toronto, Ontario, where they will play against Canada in a preliminary round for the cup put on an exhibition for the benefit of Vancouver tennis followers. Todd defeated Peck 6-2, 2-6, 6-4, and Anderson defeated Hawkes by 6-2, 6-1. Todd and Hawkes defeated Anderson and Peach in straight sets in the doubles.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF MOST REMARKABLE

Recent Play at St. Andrews, Scotland, Most Remarkable Championship Ever Known

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ST. ANDREWS, Scotland—Before he left the golfing headquarters for home, W. C. Hagen, who was hardly a much more satisfied man than at Deal last year, expressing his views on the British open championship, said he thought that the greens were in such a state that putting was largely a matter of chance, and that but for that circumstance the Americans would have done better. Nevertheless, the fact remains that it was his putting as much as anything, and probably more than anything, that resulted in victory for one of his compatriots, Jock Hutchison, after the most remarkable British open championship that has ever been known.

Hutchison's game was strong all through. His driving and his iron shots were generally fine, and his approach work with his ribbed masher was often extraordinary. His success with that instrument perhaps does something to strengthen the Royal and Ancient Club's condemnatory attitude toward it, which attitude had been coming in for much criticism. Hutchison is the foremost exponent of play with this species of approaching instrument, and it was said that in the course of the tournament he was given to sharpening up the edges of his club, and that they so often and seriously cut the ball that he had to be continually putting down new ones to play with. From his point of view the end justifies the means, no doubt, but those who rightly think that as much liberty as possible should be given to the golfer in the choice of his implements and that restrictions tend to cause serious differences between the governments of the golfing nations, are disturbed by the excess regarded as having been proved in this case. These fancies, however, do nothing to detract from the credit of the remarkable victory achieved by Hutchison, who in a tournament of amazing golf gave a dazzling display throughout.

It was an American success. There was a period in the middle of the championship when there was a tendency at St. Andrews to claim Hutchison as at least half a Britisher in golf and otherwise. At that time, though others were well in the running, he seemed a quite likely winner, and St. Andrews having none of its sons, with the exception of Alexander Herd, who were in that position, was disposed to look kindly on the prospects of this man. He was once a caddy at St. Andrews, and in the far-back days had carried clubs for a player no less celebrated and popular than F. G. Tait. Then he emigrated to the United States of America, and there, in time, he began to flourish as a professional. On this evidence he was considered as still being largely Scottish, but Hutchison made it appear that for his own part he regarded himself as American pure and simple, with natural gratitude to Scotland for having produced him, and indicated that he had become an American citizen. Whereat the populace at St. Andrews threw him over, and yearned for the victory of the Oxford University player, R. H. Wethered, in the replay that became necessary after the two had tied in the four rounds of the ordinary championship competition.

Of course, Hutchison is an American, and he was right to associate himself completely and absolutely with the American invading team, and his success is an American success and nothing else. He may have been a caddy at St. Andrews and, as J. H. Taylor says, there are strong indications of St. Andrews in his golfing style, but his game and his fame have been built in the United States, and he takes the open championship cup there for the first time, just when the American open championship came, won by Edward Ray last year, is being returned to New York for its being a competition after its own first sojourn away from home. Only once before has the chief cup, the British, ever been out of its own country, and that was when the Frenchman, Arnaud Masey, won it and took it to Paris in 1907.

In every championship there are strange coincidences and there were none in this one; but one of the most remarkable seems to have been overlooked, and that was the similarity of the case between the concluding acts of this championship drama and that of the American open championship which took place at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1913, when Francis Ouimet won in the replay after a tie with Harry Vardon and Ray. On that occasion it was the highly youthful home player who in the extreme stage had to contend against more experienced and famous overseas rivals, and it was the same at St. Andrews. Ouimet succeeded against all expectation, while Wethered failed, but the latter in the final test, and with such a supreme responsibility resting upon him, played far better than he had ever been expected to do, and for a long time looked like making a big battle of it against his famous opponent, who was generally expected to win with some ease.

Now, though not the winner, Wethered is the only amateur who has been at the head of the open championship lists after four rounds had been played, since H. H. Hilton was last successful in 1907. The result was remarkable in the extreme, for even if any optimistic believer in the strength of golfing amateurism had been disposed to hint that one of his favorites would make a show in this

MUCH INTEREST IN COMING RACES

British-American Yacht Cup Contests Are Expected to Prove Very Popular This Summer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At the recent Olympic Games congress, held at Lausanne, the International Yacht Racing Union was represented by delegates from the French national authority. Many of the national Olympic committees expressed a strong desire to discontinue a number of sports, including yachting, and it was finally decided to retain this sport in the list; but that only three classes should be admitted, viz.: 8-meters, with five amateur hands; 6-meters, with three amateur hands; and a one-design class (to be called single-handed); the type and size of which were subjects left for further consideration. It was also decided that each country may enter only one yacht in each class—a decision which caused some surprise, as it is directly in opposition to the recommendation of the International Olympic yacht racing committee in its report on the 1920 yacht races, held at Ostend.

It is understood that strong representations will be made with a view to having this decision altered, but, after all is said, it seems perfectly reasonable. It is only natural to suppose that if any country is very much in earnest in attempting to win Olympic races, it will send the boat that it deems most likely to succeed in doing so. It may not, as a matter of fact, select the best, but that is its own affair. Much interest is taken in England in the forthcoming races for the British-American Cup. Indeed, it is not too much to say that this will be the chief feature of this season in Great Britain. Illustrations of the four American yachts have been published, from which it would appear that the American yachts differ in no apparent way from the craft which they will be called upon to meet in England. One of the yachts has 485 square feet of canvas, whilst the other has no less than 613, a very startling discrepancy, which will render the matches of the greater interest.

There cannot be a very vast difference between the yachts in this class, and the result of the races will undoubtedly depend chiefly on the skill of the crews and helmsmen. There is no question but that the American helmsmen will be very hard to defeat, but the British side is very strong, numbering, among others, Granville Keefe, W. F. Burton, Mr. Glen-Coats, and Evelyn Parker. The Americans will, to some extent, be handicapped by having to sail in strange waters; but these little boats are never very far apart when racing, and thus are not likely to suffer from or benefit by dukes. Good helmsmen know how to keep their lead safe once they get it, no matter what the vagaries of the weather may be. The great point is to get it!

There are indications that the large steam yacht is fast declining. One of the most important building orders placed in England since pre-war days is for a motor-driven yacht of 550 tons, which the Earl of Dunraven has ordered from Southampton builders. The Earl is as keen a yachtsman now as he was when he made his memorable struggle for the America's Cup. He is one of the most experienced yachtsmen afloat and is a navigator of no mean talent. The type of yacht that appeals to his experience is therefore of considerable interest.

The new vessel will be 150ft. long on the waterline, as near as possible 27ft. broad, and will draw 11ft. 6in. She will be fitted with two internal combustion engines, which will give her a speed, under power, of about 13½ knots. She will have a suitable sail-spread, so that one may expect her to be able to maintain a high average speed on long voyages, at a very moderate consumption of oil. The particulars of this yacht's accommodation have not yet been made public, but the space for the passengers and crew will be very large indeed.

LIBRARIAN IS BEST
LIBRARY PROMOTER

Leader Speaking at Institute of Librarians Says That They Are Most Potent Factor in Getting Appropriations

Specialist for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The librarian herself is the best promoter of the library, declared Miss C. M. Underhill, librarian of the public library in Utica, New York, while addressing the institute of librarians conducted at Simmons College this week under arrangement of the Massachusetts Board of Free Public Library Commissioners. Librarians so enthusiastic in their work as to cause the people to feel that they simply cannot get along without better library facilities, are the most potent factor in effecting increases in library appropriations, continued Miss Underhill. There is nothing, she said, that will more quickly bring the public library into its own as an institution which plays a leading part in every phase of activity of every person in the community than a librarian who knows her books so well and who understands the needs and desires of her fellow citizens as well as to have inspired in these citizens a louder and louder cry for "more good books—more library." There is nothing that will more surely start the necessary funds flowing library-ward than a librarian who is so in love with her field of human-spirit opportunities as to have radiated her purpose and her vision into every corner of the town or city.

As in other matters, Miss Underhill pointed out, a vision of the latent possibilities and of the distant goal is absolutely essential—the librarian herself must be a person with a vision or the library as a living agency for good will perish. A building filled with books is not a library and never can be, nor does a librarian who goes through with her task in a perfunctory manner improve the situation very much. But when the librarian is so fitted to her position as to have the library impress all comers with its attractiveness, its efficiency, its extensive resources and its sympathetic helpfulness, then does the library fulfill all its true definition. The potentialities of the public library from an educational standpoint are as yet unappreciated and uncompensated, continued the speaker. But whereas every intelligent person realizes that schools are fundamental to every civilized community, only about a third of the people may be said to comprehend the necessity for public libraries, without which the public schools would be sadly incomplete. It is right here, said Miss Underhill, reverting to her main theme, that the true librarian can make her influence count by leading the people to see that the public library—a better public library—is fundamental to every side of the community's welfare and progress.

Mrs. Evelyn L. Warren, librarian of the public library in Townsend, Massachusetts, who is recognized as having had unusual success in the building up of a small-town library, in telling of her work to those attending the institute, showed how valuable the institution can become to the pupils in the village school. Public libraries in small towns, she said, are too often prone not only to let the schools alone but even to take definite steps to discourage any cooperation on the part of school and library. Miss Warren described her experience in this regard to show that the real assistance that a library can give to a school may actually come to transcend all the rest of its activities. The most important service that can now be rendered by the public libraries, is "to reach all classes of life, and in reaching them, teach them to earn more, learn more and enjoy more," was a point made by Miss Sarah B. Asher of the New Jersey library commission.

UNIFORM EXCHANGE
BASIS ADVOCATED

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—An international conference of financial experts to consider a plan to place the commercial transactions of the nations of the world on a uniform basis and eliminate the uncertainties of exchange was advocated today by D. R. Crisinger, Comptroller of the Currency, in an address here before the Ohio Bankers Association. Mr. Crisinger suggested the adoption of a unit for international commercial transactions which, backed by gold and securities, could be maintained at an even level and obviate fluctuations, and at the same time preserve the stability of the gold standard through more effective use of the reserves of Europe and this country. "I think," he said, "we may be reasonably confident that a united effort of the banking interests in the stronger countries would be capable of establishing such a pool of gold and of superior credit, representing the life and moving processes of commerce, as would insure the maintenance of such a unit of settlement and exchange."

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**JITNEY ORDINANCE
CALLED A FAILURE**

Officials in Rhode Island City Says Plan to Help Trolley Lines Has Not Worked Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Not only has a jitney ordinance in force here for three months failed of its intent but it has proved a benefit to the proprietors of jitney automobiles, who have not been legislated out of business by it. This is the view of city officials, charged with supervision over the jitney lines.

The ordinance was suggested by the attorneys for traction interests as a means of removing the "unfair competition" of the jitney. It placed the jitney supervision in the hands of the Board of Police Commissioners, the licensing body. The first effect was to eliminate 100 jitneys. The next result was to place the motor cars on scheduled runs, which improved the service and made jitney riding more attractive than electric car service.

Now, according to police commissioners, the number of jitney automobiles has been cut down to the point where the profits of the present operators have increased steadily. Electric car service remains unimproved and the competition between the traction company and the jitneys is keener. Meanwhile the supervision of the jitneys is an added expense of approximately \$18,000 per year to the City of Providence.

Since the newly organized United Electric Railway Company took over lines of the defunct Rhode Island Company exemptions from taxation and a proportionate share in street maintenance have been granted it to enable it to start on a paying basis. This has reduced the annual fixed charges of the new company to \$454,333 from \$1,050,000. With this reduction the management expects to be able to improve its service eventually to the point where it will not suffer by comparison with the jitney service.

For whatever improvement in service the city gets it sacrifices the cost of jitney supervision, plus the amount of street repair costs and taxes for which it was formerly reimbursed.

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JUVENILE LABOR SUPERVISION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—There being no distinct line of demarcation between education and social work generally, one of the departments of national activity which have in Great Britain come to be looked upon as proper to the work of the educationist is that relating to the welfare of young people immediately after leaving school. There has in the past been some difference of opinion as to whether the Ministry of Labor or the local education authorities should supervise the actual placing of children into situations. In some cases the local education authority is managing the whole of the work itself; in others it is co-operating with the employment exchanges. Whatever procedure is adopted the salient fact is that the work of education is not now regarded as complete when the child leaves school; the interest and care of the local education authority now follow the young person into his situation, and stay with him until the age of 17 or 18.

It is being recognized that the years immediately after leaving school have an important bearing upon the career of the child. It is the function of children's care committees and the juvenile employment officers to afford wise guidance to the child and to see him settled in a definite occupation, learning a skilled industry, and following up his education or taking part in some sort of wholesome recreation. Obviously it is advisable to secure in this work, the cooperation of all agencies which come into contact with children and young people, and in London this has been done by holding a school conference in each district at regular intervals, attended by members of the care committee, the juvenile advisory officer, head teachers of day schools, and responsible teachers of evening institutes. At these conferences all children leaving school, together with their parents, are interviewed, their school careers considered and possibilities as to their future occupation are discussed. Each child is advised to attend a particular evening institute, and is given a card entitling him to free admission.

In cases where the home circumstances and general environment render it advisable that the child should be guided after leaving school a supervisor is appointed. If after leaving school and commencing work, a child is found not to be in attendance at any evening institute, or if his attendance is irregular, the fact is reported to the next school conference for "following up." If the irregularity is due to conditions of employment the employer is visited to secure a relaxation of the child's hours. Every young person under 17 years of age, who is under supervision, is reported upon by the care committee every half-year, and as a result it is often possible to neutralize unfortunate influences and to afford protection and guidance through an important period of life.

It is a general practice, in work of this kind, to impress upon the child and his parents the benefits of continuing his education at an evening institute, and he is often recommended, also, to join an organization of the brigade or scout type, local addresses of two or three such clubs being supplied. The active help of the officers of these organizations and of Sunday School teachers is enlisted, and their cooperation is found to be of great value. The child is urged not to enter "blind alley" occupations, and if he takes such work he is encouraged to find, as soon as possible, a skilled trade. Having obtained a suitable post the importance of securing a long reference is impressed upon him. In all these matters the preferences and ambitions of the child are given due consideration.

It will be readily understood that the work here described is of such a nature that much tact, sympathy and freedom from official formality is required. The pivotal factor in the efficiency and usefulness of this department of social and educational activity is the character of the responsible officer. The importance of securing the right type of person for this position is being recognized in the educational press, and it is urgent that equal recognition of this need should be shown by educational authorities. Many points are essential to complete equipment for what amounts to the function of liaison officer between the school and the world. A sound general education is required, and it is better if the officer has had experience in teaching, and the person appointed should have a grasp of social and economic questions. In addition he should be familiar with industrial conditions generally and the actual technique of the trades in his own area. All these qualifications, combined with high ideals and a broad outlook, are necessary. It is in this connection that many authorities so far have not risen to the height of their responsibilities. The salaries offered for these posts have not, as a rule, been sufficient to attract the type of man required. Where this aspect of the problem has received adequate recognition gratifying results have followed.

A good example of the work now being accomplished in many places is that carried out by the Willenden Education Committee, as described in a recent issue of the Teachers' World. At each school-leaving period a large number of children, together with their parents, are seen personally by the executive officer. They are greeted with hand-shake and smile, and the child is encouraged to speak of his hidden ambitions, which are kindly and sympathetically talked over. This is the beginning of a co-operation between child, parent, head

teacher and executive officer, which in many cases continues and grows as progress is made in the career eventually chosen as suitable. Some of the best work this department has done is the rescuing of children from the wrong employment before it is too late. The business of an ordinary Labor exchange ends with the starting of the applicant in a post. But in places where the education authority is responsible for juvenile employment, this is only the beginning. Progress reports are made by employers at regular intervals, and where these are unsatisfactory the executive officer sees and corresponds with the young person and his parents and endeavors to check any downward tendency.

The work aims at helping children not only to take up suitable employment, but also to keep in touch with an educational atmosphere, to become self-reliant and to realize the responsibilities of citizenship. It affords an opportunity for the educationist to deal with the education authority with the child.

BOLIVIA'S EDUCATION ATTAINMENTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

The intellectual life of Uruguay is nothing less than astounding when all the conditions are taken into consideration, and in Bolivia the cause of education has made strides no less surprising. Thus its remarkable mines, its soil—one of the richest in the world, according to experts—its commercial promise, are partnered by an intense interest in the education of its indigenous population. Among the pioneers of this field stands out the name of Dr. Daniel Sánchez Bustamante, who seems to have solved the problem of the education of the natives and the organization of the educational system altogether. As Minister of Instruction in 1915 he was responsible for the statute of education and instruction, a labor of modern research and application of the most enlightened methods. Not only did he tackle successfully the problem of how best to rear the child, but he also produced the teachers most fitted to such a task. His methods are carefully thought out, contemporary, and, above all, directed toward producing not an exploited underling, but a fully developed human being.

As far as the education of the white race in Bolivia is concerned, the nation has made advancement little less noteworthy. The center of the educational system is the normal school of Sucre, where the most modern methods of pedagogy are instilled into the teachers of the country. All traces of the antiquated method have disappeared, especially that bare of childhood, the oriental memorizing scheme, in which the child is made a repeating machine rather than a vehicle of intelligence. The normal school has been called a "school of productive labor," and it is thus well named, keeping in thought the intellectual as well as the practical connotations of the word labor. It is the capital of the Bolivian intellectual system. There are special classes for the kindergarten method, and the development of the new departments is only at its beginning.

Bolivia is much interested in technical education, and has schools for this field in Sucre, La Paz and Cochabamba; there is, at La Paz, a school of applied arts, a commercial school in Cochabamba, La Paz and Potosí, a mining school at Oruro, and an agricultural institute at Cochabamba. The beautiful arts are well represented, too. Musical education has its institutions in the National Conservatory of Music of La Paz and the Philharmonic Society of Sucre. The nation, however, has not yet produced any composer of note; for that matter, no Spanish-American has, but yet in the Bolivian capital, the Brazilian Gomes. Its present problem is not so much the production of genius, so to speak, as the furnishing of the intelligent audience. Four years ago, in a determined attempt to create a new set of teachers and spreaders of culture, the Superior Normal Institute was founded at La Paz. Not only through these modern teachers, but through numerous intellectual societies, the taste of the nation is gradually being raised and the advent of the superior creative artists hastened.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Very far-reaching is the work of today and in its possibilities for tomorrow is the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, which is organized in 40 states of the Union and has a membership of nearly 300,000. To organize a parent-teacher association in every school in the State, to gather in all isolated and detached parent-teacher associations and to make a strong, mutually helpful and inspiring central group of all these, is what the Massachusetts association is working to accomplish.

The open forum once a month in the schoolhouse where all parents and teachers of the children can meet the superintendent, the school committee, town or city authorities, to talk over those things which closely concern the development of the children who go to that school, are coming to be an important factor in the solution of present-day problems. Here the needs of the school are made manifest to the patrons of the school, and parenthood becomes articulate. It is a common meeting ground, a place to get acquainted, to exchange ideas and to unite in action.

A parent-teacher association is often able to supply some of the needs of the school, which the school committee cannot attend to, such as works

of art, musical instruments, playground apparatus. It often furnishes service in preparing and serving hot cocoa or soup to go with a lunch, in helping in preparing for dramatics, pageants and excursions. In scores of ways the children benefit by this coming together of the home and the school and thus centering all the available intelligence of the community and the State on the child.

By means of this new co-operation with the school, parents in some of the Massachusetts towns are waking up to the fact that their school equipment is antiquated and dates back to the "little red schoolhouse" stage. They are amazed to go for the first time to a building of the type of 1880, where John and Mary spend some of their waking hours, to find it of ancient wooden construction, unsightly, poorly lighted and badly ventilated. There for the first time they forget about taxes and go to town meetings prepared to vote for any building scheme and appropriation which will insure the highest possible welfare of the children.

Through this far-reaching agency of the Parent-Teacher Association, Americanization finds a most natural expression. The schoolhouse is the place where the foreign-born child is educated by day—and where his father and mother come by night to learn by picture or song or spoken word about the institutions and customs and history of the new country which is now home. The child and the schoolhouse form the great focal point about which the process of assimilating people of many tongues and lands will go on most successfully. This is one of the great possibilities of the Parent-Teacher Association.

The teacher with her expert training has much to contribute to the parent. The more she contributes the easier her task in the schoolroom and the better results she has to show. The Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association is now organized in 75 towns and cities and has 150 branch associations with 11,000 members. It has headquarters at 248 Boylston Street, Boston, where a secretary is in charge to give information about the work.

CONTINUATION IN TWENTY-SIX STATES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—As a part of the general movement for a more complete system of education for the children between 12 and 16 years, the development of the part-time continuation schools for children engaged in labor has caused the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants Association of New York to make a thorough investigation of the subject, the results of which have just been made public. The bureau took the present law of New York as a basis for comparison with the laws now in operation in other states. The report continues:

"The continuation school movement started in Wisconsin in 1909, when a project to provide industrial and agricultural training for working boys and girls was developed, and the Wisconsin Legislature appointed a commission to study ways and means of providing instruction for young people who were not able to attend regular day schools. In accordance with the recommendations of this commission the Legislature in 1911 passed the first compulsory part-time continuation schools law enacted in this country.

"During the seven years following, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were the only states which followed Wisconsin's example. In 1919, however, no less than 17 states enacted part-time continuation school laws, and at the present time 22 states have laws establishing daytime continuation schools for certain working boys and girls. These are California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In addition to the above, Connecticut has established compulsory evening schools for working children between 14 and 16 years, and New Hampshire, Rhode Island and South Dakota require that persons between 16 and 21, who do not possess a knowledge of English, shall attend evening or day schools until they have completed certain minimum educational requirements.

"In 10 of the 22 states having continuation school laws, only young people between the ages of 14 and 16 need attend part-time schools. In Wisconsin, children below the age of 17 are required to go, but in the 11 other states, the law holds that working children under 18 must attend, though certain states, as in New York, are enforcing this provision of the law gradually, for example, Michigan and California.

"The number of required hours of attendance varies from four to eight. In nine states they must go for at least four hours per week, in three for five, two for six, and in five for eight. New York sets a maximum of eight hours and a minimum of four. The Oklahoma law does not specify any definite weekly period of attendance. As to the length of the school year, in 13 it is the same as the public schools. Two states require 150 hours of instruction a year and four others 144. West Virginia calls for a 20-week year, New Jersey for 36 weeks, and Wisconsin for eight months.

"Only ten of the states were able to supply information regarding the number of continuation schools now in actual operation. Of these, New York has the largest number of schools and Pennsylvania the highest attendance, with an average of 40,000 pupils. Nebraska and Washington have the smallest number of schools, the former having but 150 pupils in attendance."

BRITISH ARMY SCHOOLS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor.

An official report on the subject of education in the British Army was carried out both in the United Kingdom and in overseas garrisons, has recently been issued. This is an informative volume; and the various conclusions arrived at therein fully recognize the vast importance of the matter and the paramount necessity of teaching the modern soldier to think as well as to act. An all-round education, in fact, is now generally admitted to be an integral part of the army's military training, just as much as are drill and musketry. The reason is twofold. Experience gained in the war has proved beyond doubt that education not only increases the soldier's value as a potential fighting man, but also makes him more readily employable on his return to civil life.

A well-thought-out and systematic scheme, having for its object the securing of this double purpose, was first adopted in the autumn of 1918. The intention was there earlier, but no very great headway could be made until after the armistice, immediately this had been signed, things began to move educationally, and with encouraging promptitude. Thus, a definite policy, instead of the somewhat haphazard one that had hitherto existed, was settled upon. An expert instructional staff was appointed, from the embryo of which arose the present day army educational corps; and a really comprehensive system was drawn up for use, not only in the United Kingdom, but also in France, Belgium, Germany, Egypt, India and Mesopotamia, and at one time even in Russia.

As showing the really remarkable scale on which progress has been made in this direction, it is worth noting that up to last year upwards of 5,000,000 soldier students had enrolled themselves voluntarily for courses of instruction in the long list of subjects offered; and in a single month nearly 20,000 textbooks were required for the use of the troops serving outside England.

Special attention was from the start paid to catering for the educational needs of the British Army of Occupation in Germany. Thus, as soon as the advanced guards marched across the Hohenzollern Bridge, in the early days of December, 1918, a number of existing civilian school premises were requisitioned and Cologne and formally handed over to the newly formed military educational staff. When, as soon happened, these premises proved inadequate, the whole of the University of Bonn was also acquired. With the growth of the garrison even more accommodation was wanted, and additional buildings were secured in other parts of the occupied area.

A "General and Commercial College," together with "corps" and "divisional" schools, have been set up in Cologne and the Rhine district. The staff of instructors at one of these establishments includes two former headmasters and four professors from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. A natural science college, staffed by men possessing honors degrees, has also been formed and provided with a well equipped laboratory, etc. Thus a soldier who has a technical bent can keep up and improve his knowledge on the banks of the Rhine just as well as anywhere else. The "General and Commercial College" at Cologne has a reputation that is creditable to its comparatively short existence. The syllabus given there is wisely varied, including, as it does, modern languages and mathematics, together with accountancy, banking, commercial law, economics, etc. An art branch is affiliated thereto; and an agricultural wing, where practical farming is taught, constitutes another activity. All ranks are encouraged to take up one or other of the different courses. There are special classes for officers competing for entrance to the Staff College or qualifying for higher promotion. The German course, it may be mentioned, is particularly thorough; so much so that a number of officers and men who did not know a word of the language on their arrival in Cologne, have, after a few months' work, achieved a very fair standard.

For soldiers serving in the United Kingdom, the whole of Great Britain is divided into a number of centers, each administered by its own staff of officers and instructors belonging to the newly formed Army Educational Corps. Despite the disturbed conditions of affairs in Ireland, several of these centers have been established in that country; and soldiers, as they can be spared from courses of from one to six months' duration. Prominent among these Irish centers is a big agricultural training farm near the Curragh Camp, about 25 miles from Dublin, where the whole subject is very carefully and systematically taught. The other courses are much the same as elsewhere. During a period of nine months, nearly 5000 soldiers quartered in Ireland have passed through such courses and received certificates of varying degrees of proficiency. In addition to this provision, an average of about 500 at a time (military exigencies permitting) attend the General Headquarters School at Dublin.

The part that is being played by the British education service in the work of social reconstruction after the war is not confined to the education of children. Schemes are in operation for the training of former soldiers and unemployed women in useful occupations. A good example of the work that is being done for

men is to be found in the institutional factory which has been established at Beverley (Yorkshire) by the Ministry of Labor under the supervision of Mr. James Graham, Director of Education for Leeds. The object of this institution is to train men in village craftsmanship, so that they may eventually find employment in keeping farm machinery, implements, and buildings in repair, and to revive and establish the old rural craftsman who played so useful a part in the life of the English countryside. There are three types of men at the Beverley factory. There is the man with previous rural experience, who after training may earn his living as a village craftsman; the man with no rural experience, who is being trained as a farmer's handyman; and the man whose disability prevents his returning to a workshop in the town. There are over 10,000 men receiving instruction similar to this in various parts of the country. For unemployed women a scheme has been initiated by the Central Commission on Women's Training and Employment, under which training courses for unskilled women between the ages of 15 and 35 have been started. The courses provide for instruction in cooking, laundry, housewifery, needlework, infant care and general subjects, including sufficient arithmetic to enable a woman to make out her weekly budget, together with recreation in the form of physical exercises and singing.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN FRENCH SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—An interesting educational enterprise has been undertaken by the Schneider Iron Works at Creusot, a manufacturing town in the valley of the Loire. The object of the schools which have been created is not only to furnish ordinary instruction, but to enable the sons of workmen to become engineers, and to prepare for their apprenticeship those pupils who are less highly endowed.

At the bottom of the ladder are three elementary schools to which are admitted not only the children of the personnel of the Schneider factories—whether they are the children of workers or engineers or directors matters nothing—but also children whose parents do not belong to the Schneider works. In the annual examination which is to determine in which category shall be placed the children—whether in the school of pre-apprenticeship or whether in the special school which is to prepare future engineers—those scholars of the neighborhood who have been brought up in the communal or in private schools are allowed to take part.

The special school receives 300 pupils. They are those who display the greatest intelligence and aptitude. The others pass into the pre-apprenticeship schools. The special school aims at the general culture of the pupils. There is, however, no Latin in the curriculum, but natural science and living languages are taught.

There are three classes in the special school and it is by a process of selection that the pupils pass from one to the other. They are thinned out and only those who are adjudged fitted for superior studies reach the higher classes. They are there prepared for other schools such as the Arts et Métiers. A special training is given to those who desire to enter the Institut Electro-Technique at Nancy, or the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques at Paris. A certain number, after a supplementary year of study, go to the Ecole Centrale—which is recognized to be the highest engineering school at Paris.

As for the pupils who are eliminated in these tests, some of them try again the following year, but the majority receive a semi-technical instruction in which industrial designing is the subject most insisted upon. With a knowledge of design a good worker, it is held, may later on rise. At the end of the period of pre-apprenticeship these boys pass into workshops of apprentices.

Even at this stage it is possible for a boy who has failed to enter the special school in the examination to repair his failure. If he reveals real capacities and it is believed that he ought to continue his studies he may still be sent to the special school. For the most part, however, they learn their trade. They do not mingle with the older workers; they remain in their own ateliers. A small wage is given to them. It is to be particularly noted that during their apprenticeship they are obliged to follow a course of technical instruction until they reach 18 years of age.

As has been pointed out, the social consequences of this organization are admirable. The children of workers and directors are taught in the same school. They are treated on an equal footing and their chances of success are equal. Work and intelligence alone count. It is possible for those who begin lowly in life to rise high. There are among the directors of the Creusot factories today the sons of workers who are employed in the same factories.

A LENDING LIBRARY OF MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—An innovation which may be copied by other local education authorities in England was recently made by the Kent education committee. A conference was called, to which all the teachers in the elementary schools of the county were invited. Papers were read on "A suggested lending library of music for school use" and "Specialization in Teaching." The first was read by Dr. R. T. White, and the second by Mr. T. Raymond, both of Goldsmith's College. Dr. White pointed out that a library of music, such as he recom-

mended, could be divided into main sections—first of all, of the books exclusively used by teachers and, secondly, of sets of songs, about 25 in a set, which should be circulated and allowed to remain in a school for a month or six weeks, so that while the children were learning the songs they would have the copies in front of them. Such a proposal as that would result in the children learning a much larger number of songs in a year than now. Mr. Raymond said that a school should be so organized that every teacher had the chance of contributing of his best to the ultimate results by devoting himself chiefly to a subject or group of subjects, instead of having to teach the whole curriculum.

EDUCATION NOTES

Commercial Chinese is one of the courses offered at the summer session of Columbia University. The teacher of the course, Pei-Hsin William Feen, is editor-in-chief of *Man Hei Wen*, published in New York City. He took his A.B. degree in Columbia University and his A.M. in Columbia. The class is for beginners in Chinese and counts for four points toward a college degree. It is for practical work, being planned to give students a knowledge of everyday Mandarin with a special emphasis on the business vocabulary. There is no place in the United States which has an entire course including literature, language, and history in oriental languages, but this class is a step toward such completeness. More work has been done in Indian languages than in Chinese and Japanese on account of English and French scholars, says Prof. John J. Coak, director of the summer session. A class in Japanese will be taught by Mrs. Etsu Inagaki Sugimoto, who will include in her course some details of Japanese ideas, customs, and point of view in so far as these may enable the student to better understand the Japanese people and their language. This class is also for elementary work and counts three points toward a college degree. Mrs. Sugimoto at all times wears the dress of her native land though she has been 20 years in this country.

"It is a common belief that a university is distinguished from a school by the fact that it teaches more kinds of things," said Dr. Arthur T. Hadley at the Yale dinner in New York. "But the real difference lies not in the variety of subjects taught; it lies in the breadth of vision with which they are taught and the breadth of recognition achieved by the teachers. The outlook of the school is local; the outlook of the university is world-wide. The teaching of the school may be sectarian; the teaching of the university is catholic. The school may draw its adherents from certain classes or groups; the university appeals to the whole world. Under Dr. Angell's leadership Yale will enjoy this vision and this outlook, will teach in this spirit, and will sound this appeal."

Lorado Taft, sculptor, and author of a new volume on "Modern Tendencies in Sculpture," has been giving a series of illustrated lectures at the University of Chicago, the first being on "The Sculpture of Today," the second on "Auguste Rodin," opening course on "Recent Tendencies in Sculpture." The remaining subjects include "French Sculpture," "Recent Sculpture of Northern and Southern Europe," and "Augustus Saint-Gaudens and His Influence."

The Government of Nicaragua has appointed Miss Maria Clotilde Vega to take an advanced teachers' course in the United States. Miss Vega will spend three years in North America, after which she will return to Nicaragua to teach in the normal school.

During the recent annual convention of the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects in England, the president, Lady Askwith, delivered an address in the course of which she stressed the necessity to the community of the teaching of domestic subjects. Among the most important things in life, she said, were good homes, nourishing food and comfortable surroundings. Cooking and domestic arrangements, particularly in the East End of London, were now a disgrace to the nation. It was simply for the want of effective organization. In the Middle Ages education was certainly inferior, but the domestic arts were held to be the most important of all so far as women and girls were considered. Girls used to learn cooking and housekeeping direct from their mothers. Such things as whole-some cooking were considered fine arts, in which all the ladies of the land excelled. Lady Askwith also deplored the growth of a certain kind of snobbery, as a result of which girls were not only discouraged but looked down upon if they forsook intellectual pursuits for domestic service. This was responsible for the decrease in the efficiency of domestic culture. It was a great task for the association to revive and encourage these lost arts.

The London County Council has recently published a reminder that it is offering two scholarships for dramatic art to children whose parents or guardians live in the London area. They gave the first scholarships last year. These scholarships are for two years, are tenable at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in Gower Street, and are not restricted to pupils attending the London County Council schools or institutions. Probably most of the candidates will come from the day schools or evening institutes, which have encouraged them to take part in Shakespearean or other plays. The academy gives a thorough training, and three former students are now playing at the St. James Theater.

EDUCATION IN THE BROAD

Pointed Out by National Education Association.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. DES MOINES, Iowa.—The main purpose of the several educational agencies now engaged in the promotion of international policies is to create a better understanding, to develop a greater sympathy among neighbors, to unify ideals of a general or universal nature, to promote universal education among free peoples, and to correct some false notions which the people of one nation sometimes acquire of another, said Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of public instruction in Maine, while giving a report of the committee on foreign relations to the National Education Association in annual convention in Des Moines.

Some of the textbooks used in the United States in the fact that the National Education Association, continued Mr. Thomas, make the statement that the inhabitants of a certain country are "mainly Indians," with no emphasis upon the fact that there is a considerable body of highly cultured white persons in that country. It is true also that the ideas of American life often set up in Europe do not give an adequate understanding of the true American. These false notions may be corrected by cooperation.

"There is already a feeling of satisfaction in the fact that the National Education Association has undertaken activity along this line," quoting from Mr. Thomas' report. "A message from Germany, recently distinguished because of her demonstration on the teaching of the warlike functions of the Central Powers and the belief in a superior race, comes as hope or prophecy of a new day. Germany is now said to be endeavoring to find or to develop a new soul in her education and to break away from the doctrine of selfishness and war to a gospel of brotherhood. Let all nations join her in her effort. Permanent peace will probably not come until the peace ideal is sufficiently impressed upon the rising generation that it will find a way to avoid the miseries of war. What we want the nation to be tomorrow we must teach to the children today."

"Your committee respectfully recommends that in the year 1923, under the auspices of the National Education Association, there be held an international congress of education and that invitation be extended to all nations who desire to develop this new soul of education, this spirit of universal education and perpetual peace."

The renewal of unqualified endorsement of a federal department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, and protest against the submerging of education in any other part of the government and the subordination of education to other national interests, took the form of a resolution in the final business meeting of the association. Other resolutions called for: a competent, well-trained teacher in every schoolroom; permanent tenure during efficiency service after probationary period; adequate retirement laws; a single salary schedule based upon preparation and expert service; educational provision in rural communities as good as in cities; that the basic language of public, private, and parochial schools be the English language; citizenship through a thorough teaching of history and civics; compulsory attendance for nine months to the close of high school period; larger state distributive funds for schools to equalize burdens and opportunities throughout the state; adequate library service on country-wide basis in charge of professional librarians; a course of study for all schools dealing with taxation and expenditure of public funds; entering upon a program of education leading to international peace.

"Prominent among the many factors that should be mentioned in the educational progress of the year is the aroused interest in education itself," said Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Citizenship League, in addressing the convention. "We might almost speak of an educational renaissance," she continued. "The striking characteristic of this lies in the fact that the impetus has come from within the educational system. Educational leaders have become leaders in educational progress, they have forced the public to recognize the importance of education in a new and different light."

"The National Education Association with its platform of service has in many ways become a vital force in the lives of the teachers of the country," was the statement of Miss Agnes S. Winn, president of the Seattle Grade Teachers' Club. "but what it accomplished nothing more during the past three years than creating public sentiment in favor of that part of its platform which emphasizes the principle of justice and equality to every teacher in America, namely, equal salaries for equal service to all teachers of equivalent training, experience and success; and the promotion of sympathetic co-operation between school authorities and teachers by utilizing under recognized authority and responsible leadership suggestions and advice based upon classroom experience. It would have justified its existence. "It is gratifying to know that in many places throughout the country this principle has become a living reality and every progressive community is looking forward to the day when the old differential between groups will be abolished and in its place will be adopted the single salary schedule, which will include all teachers from the kindergarten through the high school, for in teaching service there is in reality no higher and no lower."

THE HOME FORUM

Limpenny Evenings

It was in the golden age, before Troy became demoralized. . . . At present you are to picture the drawing-room of the Misses Limpenny arranged for an "evening": the green rep curtain drawn, the "Book of Beauty" disposed upon the centre table, the hatted music on the piano, and the Admiral's double-bass in the corner. Six wax candles were beaming graciously on cards, tea-cakes and ratafas; on the pictures the photographic views of Troy from the Harbor, the opposite hill, and one or two other points; and finally the noted oil-painting of Miss Limpenny's papa as he appeared shortly after preaching an assize sermon.

I wish I could convey to you some of the innocent mirth of those "evenings" in Troy—those "Noctes Limpennianae" when the ladies brought their cap-boxes (though the Buzza and Limpennys were but semi-detached neighbors)! . . . Those were happy days when the young men were not above joining in a game, and arming the young ladies home afterwards. In those days "Hocken's Slip" had not become the "Victoria Quay," and we talked of the "Rope Walk" where we now say "Marine Parade." Alas! our tastes have altered with Troy.

Yet we were vastly genteel. We even had our still-boleth, a verdict to be passed before anything could hope for toleration in Troy. The word to be pronounced was "cumeelfo," and all that was not "cumeelfo" was Anathema.

So often did I hear this word from Miss Limpenny's lip that I grew in time to clothe it with awful meaning. It meant to me, as nearly as I can explain, "All Things Sanctified by the Principles of the Great Exhibition of 1851," and included as time went on—Crochet Antismoozers.

Art in the style of the "Greek Slave."

"Elegant Extracis," and the British Poets as edited by Gillilan.

Corkacrew Curis and Prunella Boots.

Album Verses.

Quadrille-dancing, and the "Deux-tamps."

Conjuring and Variety Entertainments.

The Sentimental Ballad.

The Proprieties, etc., etc., etc.

The very spirit of this word breathed over the Limpenny drawing-room to-night, and Miss Priscilla's lips seemed to murmur it as she glided across the room to where her sister Lavilla was engaged in a round game with the young people. These were Admiral Buzza's three daughters, Sophy, Jane, and Calypso—the last named after her father's old ship—and young Mr. Morrisridge, the amusing



"The Return," from the painting by Jonas Lie

collector of customs. They were playing with ratafas for counters (ratafas were "cumeelfo") and peals of guileless laughter from time to time broke in upon the grave silence of the whist-table.

For always, on such occasions, in the glow of Miss Limpenny's wax-candles, Youth and Age held opposite camps, with the centre table as debatable ground; nor, until the rubber was finished, and the round game had ended in a seemingly scramble for ratafas, would the two recognize each other's presence, save now and then by a "Hush, if you please, young people," from the elder sister, followed by a whispered, "What spirits your dear girls enjoy!" for Mrs. Buzza's ear.

But at length the signal would be given by Miss Priscilla.

"Come, a little music perhaps might leave a pleasant taste. What do you say, Vicar?"

Upon which the Vicar would regularly murmur—

"Say, rather, would gild refined gold, Miss Limpenny."

And the Admiral as invariably broke in with—

"Come, Sophy! remember the proverb about little birds that can sing and won't sing."

This prelude having been duly recited, the Misses Buzza would trip together to the piano, on which the two younger girls in duet were used to accompany Sophia's artless ballads. The performance gained a character of its own from a habit to which Calypso, of counting the time in an audible sigh, as thus—

Sophy (singing) "Oh, breathe but a whispered command."

Calypso: "One, two, three, four."

The effect of which upon strangers has been known to be paralyzing, though we who were "cumeelfo" pretended not to notice it. But Sophy could also accompany her own songs such as, "Will you love me then as now?" and "I'd rather be a daisy," with much feeling. She was clever, too, with the water-color brush, and to her own that picture of "H.M.S. Calypso in a Storm," which hangs to this day over the Admiral's mantel-piece.—"The Astonishing History of Troy Town," by Quiller-Couch.

Winning the Hay

Wide lies the mead as of old,
And the river is creeping along
By the side of the elm-clad bank
That turns its weedy stream;
And grey o'er its hither lip
The quivering rushes gleam.
There is work in the mead as of old;
While every sun sets bright
And begets a fairer day.
The heron shines white in the sun
Round the yellow red-wheeled wain.
Where the mountain of hay grows fast;
And thump, thump, goes the farmer's
bag

O'er the narrow bridge of the weir
High up and light are the clouds,
And though the swallows flit
So high o'er the sunlit earth,
They are well a part of it.
And so, though high over them,
Are the wings of the wandering heron;
In measureless depths above him
Doth the fair sky quiver and burn;
The heron shines white in the sun
As the morning falls toward noon.
And a little wind is awake
In the best of the latter June.
—William Morris.

And Side by Side at Anchor Ride

We hold the coast with slippery grip;
We dare from cape to cape;
Our leaden fingers feel the dip
And trace the channel's shape.

We sail or bide as serves the tide;
Inshore we cheat its flow,
And side by side at anchor ride
When stormy head-winds blow.

—Thomas Fleming Day.

In Search of the Warbler

Webster climbed the fence of the forest under the foliage of a big tree of some unknown kind and descended waist-deep into the foliage of a weed with a leaf as big as an elephant's ear; it had a beautiful trumpet-shaped white and purple flower. He wished he knew what it was; on the very edge of the forest, at his very first step, he had sunk waist-deep into ignorance. Then he waded through the rank night-shade and stepped out upon the grass of the woods—the green carpet of thick turf, Kentucky bluegrass.

He stood in bluegrass pasture—once Kentucky wilderness. It was like an exquisite natural park. As he had skinned toward the country along skimmings with school-mates or other friends during his life, often his eyes had been drawn toward these world-famous bluegrass pastures. Now he was in one; and it was here that he had come to look for the warbler which haunts the secret forest solitudes!

Propped against the tree he sat still a while, thinking of the long day before him and of how he should spend it in this thin empty pasture, abandoned by the wild creatures. But as he deliberated, suddenly and then more and more he awoke to things going on around him.

A few feet away and on a level with his eyes a little fellow descended from high over-head. A little green gymnast trying to reach the ground by means of his own rope which he manufactured out of his body as he came down. How could he do it? How had he learned the very first time to make the rope strong enough to bear his weight instead of its giving way and letting him drop? A cricket leaped in the grass. One autumn one of them had started its song behind the wainscoting. A few feet away a bunch of white clover blossomed; a honey bee was searching it. Webster found on the back of one of his hands, which was pressed against the grass, a tiny crimson coach—a mere dot of a crimson coach being moved along he could not see how. The color was most gorgeous and the material of the finest velvet. He let it go on its way across his hand whithersoever it might be journeying. Directly opposite his eyes, some forty feet from the ground, was a round hole in a rotten tree-trunk. Webster wondered whether a bird even pecked a square hole in anything. Suddenly from behind him a red-headed bird flew to the dead tree-trunk and alighted near the hole. . . . No sooner had the wood-pecker alighted than the head of another bird appeared at the hole and the wood-pecker took to his heels—to his wings. Webster wished he had known what this other bird was: it had a black band across its chest and wore a speckled jacky and a dull reddish cap on the back of its head. A disturbance reached him from a nearby tree-top, a whistling voice, a gulping sound. . . . He watched

the spot and presently a crow flew out of the thick leaves. A ground squirrel jumped to the end of a rotting log some yards away but at sight of him shrieked and darted in again. The whole pasture was alive.

Webster had all this time become conscious that another sound had been reaching his ear at regular intervals from the high branches of the trees, first in one place and then in another. His eyes had followed the voice, but he could see no bird. The sound was like this:

Se—u—re?

That was the first half of the song—a question. A few moments later the other half followed, perhaps from another tree—the answer:

Se—u—u.

Here was a mystery: what was the bird? Could it be the bluebird?—his ignorance again, the comicality of his ignorance! Webster had never seen or heard a bluebird. He recalled what the professor had told them—that Alexander Wilson had written the first poem on the American bluebird, perhaps still the best poem; and he had given them the poem to memorize if they liked, saying that they might not think it good poetry, but at least it was the poetry of a man who thought he could criticize Robert Burns! Webster had memorized the verses, and as he now searched the forest boughs for this invisible bluebird he repeated to himself some of Webster's lines.

Again that long fine strain cast far out upon the air like a silken reel: Se—u—re? Se—u—u.

Or could it be a woodcock?

He got up by and by and walked toward the field of yellow grain on one side of the pasture. Before he was halfway he stopped, arrested by a wonderful sound: from the top rail of the fence before him, separating it from the pasture, came a loud ringing whistle. It was Bobwhite! Boys at school sometimes whistled "bobwhite."

He tipped forward, not because his feet made any noise. Once again, nearer, that marvellous music rang past him, echoing on into the woods. Then it ceased; and as Webster approached the field fence what he saw was a rabbit watching him over the grass tops until with long soft leaps it escaped through the fence to the safety of the field—"The Kentucky Warbler," James Lane Allen.

A Glimpse of Ivan Tourguéneff

"My first remembrance of Ivan Tourguéneff is of a tall figure standing in the summer twilight in that familiar green drawing-room in Onslow Square, where so many things happened which were beyond me and where so many things were said which I did not follow. In those days I was more used to look at my father's guests than to speak to them or to understand who they were," writes Lady Ritchie in "Blackstick Papers."

When I met Tourguéneff again, it was long years after. I had read the translation of his wonderful books and could realize him far more than on that first vague occasion. One of our associates, a delicate little lady, with a love for wise and interesting people, used to tell us about him and about the Viardots, for whom she had a great enthusiasm, and when that time of trouble came to France which brought so many distinguished refugees to London, these among them in particular were honored guests in Mrs. Huth's drawing-rooms in Prince's

Gate. The setting was suitable for such travellers; besides their welcoming hosts, the best of company, past and present was there to receive them. Sir Thomas More's noble grim head, by Holbein, was over the chimney-piece; a lovely Gainsborough Lady smiled from the wall, so did the original portrait of Madame de Sévigné, wearing the celebrated pearl necklace, with Madame de Grignan beside her—that charming pair—in all their grace to be admired.

"An inner room, again, was lined with Mr. Huth's wondrous collection of Elizabethan armor—his Shakespeare and first editions—all in court dress, gilt-backed and dignified, and safe enclosed behind crystal doors. On this particular evening I remember so well Madame Viardot was at the piano in a black dress, accompanying herself as she sang with that fire and grace which seemed so specially to belong to her. It was some German ballad, and it seemed to be so little, so much, so immense, all in one. She sang—there was a sudden storm, there were children running down a village street in the music, we were all children as we listened—the passing storm was in the room. As the song finished, a thrill of admiration came in a rippling murmur from the listeners. It was one of those moments which count in life. Pauline Viardot's singing stirred up unknown perceptions and feelings in us all, her beautiful eyes were alight, she almost whispered the last words. Just then my glance fell upon Tourguéneff leaning against the door-post at the far end of the room, and as I looked I was much struck by a certain resemblance to my father, which I tried to realize to myself. He was very tall, his attitude was quiet and reposeful; I looked again and again while I pictured to myself the likeness. When Tourguéneff came up after the music, he spoke to us with great kindness, spoke of our father, and of having dined at our house, and he promised kindly and willingly to come and call next day upon my sister and me in Onslow Gardens. I can remember that next day still; dull and dark, with a yellow mist in the air. All the afternoon I sat hoping and expecting that Tourguéneff might come, but I waited in vain. Two days later, we met him again at Mrs. Huth's, where we were once more assembled. Mr. Tourguéneff came straight to me at once. It was so sorry that I could not come and see you," he said, "so very sorry, but I was prevented. . . . He once did come to my house, but not till many years had passed. I am proud to think that he once sat down at my writing-table, though he wrote but three words there. This was in Young Street, by Kensington Square, on the occasion of his last visit to London. I had written to him at the suggestion of my sister-in-law, Mrs. Warren Cornish, to ask him if he would join a Windsor water-party, at which I think Tourguéneff was expected. No answer came to my letter, but one day when I returned home, my little country-maid said mysteriously that a 'gentleman' had called, a very tall gentleman; he had asked for me, and when he heard I was out, he said he should like to go in and write something, and he sat down at your table, ma'am, and wrote." Again the familiar description stirred me. On my table his card was lying, with a few words in his writing to say he was leaving England next day."

Reflections

There is hardly a roadside pond or pool which has not as much landscape in it as above it.—Ruskin.

No Anarchy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE effect of Christian Science upon its adherents is to give them a more practical understanding of self-government. This Science is therefore a help to good government in general. The essential of all right government, although the textbooks on government may not say so, is that it should proceed from God, divine Mind. Christian Science, by teaching the true nature of God and of His law, enables men to become better citizens, more law-abiding, because more obedient to Principle. As Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health, on page 106, "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." It is certain that in proportion as humanity is so governed, the ideals of good government are being made manifest upon earth.

Shallow criticism has sometimes assumed that because Christian Scientists do not accept the man-made laws about sin, sickness, and death as laws of God, therefore they are insubordinate to law itself. Such criticism must be able to prove that God is the author of these evils, before it can make its point. Is there anyone who is willing to go on record as declaring that God is responsible for sin, sickness, or death and the laws supposed to govern these enemies of mankind? Is it not more Christian to believe with Paul, who rejoiced in writing to the Romans, "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death"? The law of sin and death is the law of anarchy. Such law really represents the absence of law and, unchecked, would establish and continue anarchy upon earth. Christian Science points the way to obedience to the law of God, or Mind, and is the upholder of true government, whereby humanity can be protected from the attacks of the lawlessness of evil.

The preaching of philosophical anarchy, or of any kind of anarchy is the preaching of despair and can only appeal to minds which are totally ignorant of God's beneficent loving care for His own creation. When the philosophical anarchist does learn of the existence of government by Principle, or God, he is sometimes more truly grateful than the one who has never considered the question of government at all.

What a relief it is to recognize that in spite of conflicting opinions as to what good government is, or how it should act, God's government neither halts nor questions, but goes on in unceasing beneficent activity, proceeding from unalterable Principle, supplying the whole creation with what is needful, protecting, cherishing, invigorating, and nourishing man from the ineffable treasure-chamber of God's bounty. Imagine the joy of the reformer who has perhaps spent his powers in a vain attempt to establish high ideals of human government, when he realizes at length that the perfect government is already here, in perfect working order, and has never ceased to function, no matter how human governments may have come short or worked mischief! There is no need to strive after that which is already present, no occasion to try to perfect that which is already perfect. In this manner the teachings of Christian Science prove helpful also to the statesman and to the social and political reformer. The most ingenious systems for maintaining human rights fail in the end, unless they are guided by the divine Mind. The inherent depravity of the carnal mind attempts to find some loophole by which it may enter in to accomplish its disruptive work. Envy, jealousy, the desire for revenge exact their toll of disorder. Quarrels about non-essentials, and the splitting of hairs over ways and means create factions; especially does the question of who shall be greatest divide and distract those who should give unselfish attention to order and efficacy in government.

When this disruptive influence invaded the ranks of the disciples, Christ Jesus pointed out to them that true greatness consisted in being as humble as a little child and in serving others. Those who have striven after place and power in human affairs, whether successfully or not, know the emptiness of the promises held out. Unselfishness is the crown upon the brow of true service. When working for God, divine Principle, service must be rendered without thought of reward, without plan of repayment. The return for unselfish service comes inevitably, though not necessarily in the manner expected. In fact, the attempt to outline any particular form of reward for services rendered tends to delay or deflect reward, whereas trusting God, infinite good, to repay assures a just and timely blessing. In a letter to a branch church, Mrs. Eddy said; as recorded on pages 165-166 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "The best man or woman is the most unselfed. God grant that this church is rapidly nearing the maximum of might,—the means that build to the heavens,—that it has indeed found and felt the infinite source where is all, and from which it can help its neighbor. Then efforts to be great will never end in anarchy but will continue with divine approbation."

Every home, business, or association of persons must be placed under some form of government. What form shall it take? Shall it be the kind of government which ends in anarchy, because self-will, self-justification, self-importance, mad ambition, and the desire for personal control run riot in its management? The government

which is upon His shoulder alone can fulfill the requirements of good government. The rule of Principle decreases health to the sick, freedom to the bound, joy to the sorrowing. Its laws insure sufficiency for all, love for all, equal rights for all, eternal life for all. Obedience to God is the antidote of anarchy and is the only cure for the outbreaks of anarchy which the world has seen in such frequency within recent years. But doctrines, theories, hypotheses, and various "ologies" which seek to fasten upon mankind the necessity for sin and the doom of death, must not be allowed to shorten immortality; in trying to enthroned the physical elements as masters of the universe; in representing man as flesh, and seeking to bind him with the fetters of sense, instead of setting him free in the sunshine of Soul. In the end, anarchy is seen to be the most obdurate form of slavery instead of being a species of liberty. True freedom is found in the government of God, or Mind. This only is capable of bringing about the final desideratum of all good government, "the liberty of the sons of God."

A Letter of Hoffman's

[Charles F. Hoffman to Griswold.]
New York, July 11, 1845.

My Dear Doctor:

And so, as I learn from Tuckerman, you publish your letters on Literature in the Intelligencer. I saw an extract from one in the Mirror, and expected daily (more or less) them from you to copy into the Gazette. The Intelligencer I do not see. The Alleghenian, as I told Tuckerman, would be a good paper for them to appear in. This paper (R. Grant) White, who is the sole Editor, tells me is getting along bravely. The Broadway Journal stopped for a week to let Briggs step ashore with his luggage, and they are now getting up steam to drive it ahead under Captain Poe and Watson. I think it will stop again to load one of these. Let me tell you a good joke. Poe and Tuckerman met for the first time last night—and how? They each, upon invitation, repaired to the Rutgers Institute, where they sat alone together as a Committee upon young ladies' compositions. Odd, isn't it, that the women should bring these two together? (Hoffman).

—From the correspondence and other papers of Rufus W. Griswold.

Spring

A Winter wind,
Purges,
And the new furrow.
—Edith Wharton.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1921

EDITORIALS

Great Britain and Disarmament

WHEN Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, introduced the naval estimates for 1921-22 in the British House of Commons, last March, he made the position of Great Britain on the question of "competitive building" perfectly clear. "The government," he said, "neither commits itself to, nor contemplates any building program in answer to those of any other power. Indeed, it trusts it may be possible, as the result of frank and friendly discussion with the principal naval powers, to avoid anything approaching competitive building, either now or in the future."

The importance of such a statement, coming at the time it did, in the midst of a violent agitation in the United States in favor of a "big American navy," was generally recognized, but it was rendered many times more impressive by the fact that the naval estimates which Lord Lee went on to lay before the House showed quite clearly that Great Britain, without waiting to see what any other country was prepared to do, was determined to lead the way in the matter of naval disarmament. Her naval estimates for the coming year showed a reduction, as compared with the estimates for 1914-15, of no less than £19,000,000, or about one-fourth of the total naval budget of that year. Neither was this all. Lord Lee went on to make the formal announcement that the government had decided to abandon the "two-power standard," that even the one-power policy, upon which it had embarked, would be carried out "as economically as possible," with full regard to "special geographical" and other considerations which had arisen during the war, and that, in order to satisfy its desire for economy, the government was prepared to assume risks that might seem difficult to reconcile with the full maintenance of its policy.

The details of the estimates fully demonstrated the sincerity of these declarations. Cuts and reductions of the most drastic description were in evidence everywhere. The personnel of the fleet was reduced to 121,700, as against 151,000 in 1914; eight dreadnaughts were transferred to the disposal list; and only £2,500,000 was provided for replacement.

Now those who understand the real sentiment in Great Britain, and throughout the British Commonwealth, in regard to the United States, have never supposed for an instant that the British people regarded with any misgivings the agitation in the United States in favor of a big navy. There might be a certain measure of regret that an effort should be made to insist on the need for armament when one of the world's greatest and most obvious needs was disarmament, but it is safe to say that no one in Great Britain or the dominions ever supposed that they had anything to apprehend from a big American navy. Changes in popular sentiment on questions of this kind are not, however, brought about overnight. The true significance of the British naval estimates was not grasped immediately in America, and it required the cumulative effect of many utterances and many proofs to reveal the absurdity of that admixture of simple bombast and interest which demanded for the United States "the strongest navy in the world."

For some weeks past, however, the question, Against whom are we arming ourselves? has been growing more and more insistent in the United States. The British Commonwealth, in spite of all the efforts of the anti-British propagandist, could no longer be held in position as "the enemy." The bonus of sustaining the part thus devolved exclusively upon Japan. But Japan, a few days ago, through her Ambassador in London, formally repudiated any such rôle and made it perfectly clear that she desired nothing better than an understanding with Great Britain and the United States on the question of naval disarmament.

Such was the condition of international sentiment when the so-called Borah amendment to the naval appropriation bill, authorizing and directing President Harding to take steps to secure a conference of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan to discuss the question of a reduction in naval armaments, came before Congress. The fact that the House adopted the amendment by the overwhelming majority of 330 to 4, the Senate having previously adopted it without dissent, was only, it may be ventured, a proof that on this matter Congress reflected the feelings of the country as a whole.

In Great Britain the adoption of the amendment and President Harding's prompt application of it have been received, as might be expected, with the most unalloyed satisfaction. The simple fact of the adoption of such a policy would be a development of tremendous importance, but what has given such satisfaction in London and throughout the whole British Commonwealth is, surely, the whole-hearted way in which it was done. There was no mistaking the sincerity of the acclaim with which the passage of the amendment was greeted in the House, and there was no mistaking the meaning of the President's statement that he was "vastly more concerned with the favorable attitude of Congress on the subject" than as to the form of expressing that attitude.

"What the world wants," declared a high authority on foreign affairs to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in London, the other day, "is reconstruction, and not the building of battleships for destruction." And he went on to insist that it may be taken as a foregone conclusion that Great Britain and Japan will eagerly accept President Harding's invitation to a conference, in Washington or elsewhere, with a view to taking a naval holiday. It was Lord Grey who declared, some time ago, that if another war was to be avoided, as it must be avoided at all costs, it was imperative that the world should see that there did not grow up, once more, that state of things which existed before 1914,

"a state of alliance and counter-alliance and competition in armament." For the last twelve months or so, there has been a tremendous effort, in certain quarters, to rehabilitate this condition of affairs, and to maintain the thesis that only by such means can security be obtained. When Great Britain, in her naval estimates of last March, led the way to disarmament, she struck a decisive blow at this policy, and now the United States has clinched the matter in the Borah amendment and the Harding invitation.

A Strange Notion of Law Enforcement

IT MAY be all very well for Senator Lodge to tell his hearers in the United States Senate that the bill to restrict the medical prescription of beer is objectionable as an "attack" upon the medical profession. But when he says that it is intolerable to assume that doctors will violate the law unless restrained by law, he is simply assuming that the new bill is intended to reach the righteous, and not the sinners. Of course, the contrary is the case. It is not the reputable members of the medical profession who are seeking the privilege of prescribing beer. To assume that they are to run as far from the facts, as it would be to say that no individual holders of medical diplomas have merited public censure for the way in which they have used their professional status as a means of providing clients with liquor that they would not otherwise be able to obtain. There is no longer any question as to where the reputable doctors stand on this matter of prescribing beer. They are against it. Not only the American Medical Association itself, but state medical associations and other bodies of the sort, almost unanimously have declared themselves against this use of beer. Clearly, so far as the doctors of this class are concerned, Senator Lodge must be a self-appointed champion; they are not requiring his aid. On the other hand, the early experience of New York City and various other populous centers, with the original regulations as to prescriptions, shows only too clearly that the new law is needed in order to protect the prohibition policy from being undermined through another sort of medical influence.

Senator Lodge has never been a strong supporter of the prohibition idea. He voted against the amendment. Later, when the original Volstead Bill was up, he voted for it on the ground that, prohibition having been written into the Constitution, like all other parts of the Constitution it should be enforced. No loyal supporter of the Constitution can find fault with his attitude on that occasion. But what shall be said of his argument now, that the new Volstead Bill should not be supported because it goes too far in the direction of enforcement? One might imagine that there could be such a thing as over-enforcement of the Constitution. And the Senator argues strangely when he declares that the new Volstead Bill puts the medical profession in the class of potential criminals, and is so drastic that it will encourage violation of the law. Of course, it can do nothing of the sort unless so far as concerns those members of the medical profession who are willing to lend themselves to the liquor interests for the breaking down of the Constitution prohibition policy. As for any power of the bill to encourage violation of the law, there is none except so far as there are men now engaged in practices essentially contrary to the prohibition enactment. It is idle to say that prohibition can be over-enforced. Any argument along that line is equivalent to saying that a policy declared and accepted as bone dry, should be in practice somewhat wet. In other words, what the Massachusetts Senator, and the other senators who supported the same line of argument, are apparently urging is, that the way to make the enforcement law really successful is to leave loopholes enough in it so that the would-be violators of a bone-dry policy can get a little liquor through it all the time.

It is to be regretted that men like Senator Lodge and Senator Knox, generally acknowledged as leaders in the upper branch of Congress, find it desirable to range themselves against this latest effort to make the established policy of the nation thoroughly effective. Whether they realize it or not, they are lending their powerful influence to the interests which would keep liquor in free circulation in a country that has set itself to eliminate liquor. It is to be hoped that the Senate will not fall in with such leadership. The way to enforce the Constitution is to enforce it. It cannot be enforced by refraining from strengthening the discovered weaknesses in the enforcement laws.

Electrifying the Railroads

THOUGH the change from steam to electricity on the railroads may be slow, the demand for it is increasing, not only in order that coal may be saved for other purposes, but that the railroad service may be more truly economical. Notably in Switzerland and Africa, as well as in the United States and Canada, there is plenty of water power which can eventually be used for the running of the railroads. The continual reminder of the advantages of electrifying the railroads can produce a demand for this progress that will require first the development of the necessary water power by the building of dams, flumes and power-houses. A reiterated presentation of the need, discussion of the possibility, and analysis of the problem and of how it can be worked out must lead finally to the achievement as in the various great changes of the past. The development of the steam railroad in the first place, for instance, required much preliminary discussion before the inertia which always would obstruct progress could be overcome.

It is important, then, to record the success of those railroads which have already been electrified, even though the success so far has been on a small scale. The Aroostook Valley Railway in Maine, the Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific, the New York Central, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul are among the railroads in the United States which have changed some parts of their systems from steam to electricity. What these railroads can succeed in, others can do also.

The money to cover the large cost of the change can, of course, be raised when the demand for electrification is imperative enough. In connection with the financial

condition of the railroads, it is interesting that Mr. Isaac F. Marcossan, in his new book called "An African Adventure," shows how the railroads of South Africa have been run at a profit, even under state management during the war, when much was carried free for the government. In the United States, mismanagement and insufficient coordination of the railroads must be overcome in order that electrification may be possible. With the railroads run by electricity, the coal supply will be freed for other necessary purposes. Though the whole problem may seem complex, the demand for this improvement should be strong enough to insure its consummation.

Canada and the United States Tariff

ALTHOUGH any just estimate of the effect of the new United States tariff policy on Canadian trade must await the final determination of the tariff by Congress, there can be no doubt that it will have a very far-reaching effect upon the trade relations between the two countries. One of the most remarkable developments of the past two years has been the way in which both Canada and the United States have sought to redress, and have, to a large extent, succeeded in redressing the shortage of trade with Europe by increasing the trade with each other. The export trade of Canada with the United States increased last year by approximately \$100,000,000, whilst, in the matter of imports, the increase was greater still, amounting to an advance of fully 28 per cent during the year. It is true that, in recent months, Canada has been importing considerably less than a year ago, but, inasmuch as the Dominion last year, in spite of her comparatively small population, proved to be the United States' second largest customer, it will be seen that the trade would bear considerable reductions, and still remain of first-class importance. As to Canada's export trade to the United States, which will be directly affected by the new tariff, the Dominion's adverse exchange, combined with the closing of other markets, has served to maintain it at a high level.

Upon the exchange situation the new tariff measure is likely to have a most serious influence, as Canada, of course, depends upon her export trade to redress the adverse balance, but, amongst the industries actually affected, the wheat trade probably takes a foremost place. There is no doubt that, whatever the tariff ultimately decided upon, the United States will still have to look to the Dominion for her fall quota of hard wheat. Neither is there any doubt that the payment of the full amount of the American duty now proposed will fall upon the American consumer. But, in the past, the situation has been that the United States was ready to increase her exportable surplus by buying Canadian wheat. The proposed new duties will, in all probability, render such a course impossible for the future, with the result that Canada will be forced to finance and market the present season's crop by herself.

Another serious aspect of the tariff, where Canada is concerned, is its bearing upon the Canadian cattle industry. Ever since the placing of cattle on the free list, under the Underwood tariff, the Dominion cattle trade with the United States has been a thriving one. Prior to the Underwood act, the trade had languished, owing to the imposition by Great Britain of an embargo on Canadian cattle, but the development of a new market under the Underwood tariff quickly led to a revival and, after a time, to the scrapping of the special machinery and special vessels required by the trade with Great Britain. Any serious bar on the export of cattle to the United States means, therefore, that Canada must wait a considerable time before she can rehabilitate the machinery requisite for carrying on such a trade with Europe.

It is too early yet to say how the Dominion will deal with the difficulties raised by the new tariff, but there is already a feeling that the situation may be met by some measure of reciprocity, as reciprocal arrangements, on the initiative of the President, are specially provided for under the Fordney measure.

Summer Schools

THOUGH the summer session has long been a feature of both English and American universities, only in a few instances has it been made an integral part of the work of the year, with credit commensurate with that given in the regular term. Now in the United States some universities are attempting to give the summer courses more dignity and value, so that the session will seem less like a mere pleasant vacation than it has seemed in the past. All too often the summer session has been prepared as an agreeable diversion and as a refuge for students who have failed during the rest of the year, rather than as simply a unit in the whole educational opportunity. Because of its dilettante nature, it has sometimes been the occasion for lectures that have been only startling instead of progressive.

There is no reason why a summer session should be essentially different from the sessions of the rest of the year. A long summer vacation is not necessary in education, when education is considered not as a preparation for life, but as experience that continues indefinitely, as Henry Adams discovered. Already some universities, such as the University of Chicago and the Leland Stanford Junior University, have recognized this fact and have demonstrated that the summer quarter, as it is called, can be made the full equivalent of any other quarter. The purpose of making the summer session thus equal to the other sessions is not primarily to arrange credits more satisfactorily, for the function of the university is not simply to distribute credits wisely, but actually to educate. The process of instruction should, therefore, be orderly in both summer and winter, but it should also be actually animated by intelligent inspiration.

So far the summer sessions for educational work have been mainly in universities, colleges, and normal schools, though some high schools and grammar schools have had sessions for special purposes during the summer months. In mountainous regions, where school has been impracticable during the winter, there are schools in which the entire term is during the summer. As education is more generally understood to be a continuous process of development, it is probable that there will be a considerable read-

justment of school terms to include the summer months, for in many cases a quarterly system, allowing students to omit any one quarter during the year, would be practicable in the high schools, grammar schools, and academies. A system of education which includes the whole year in its orderly scheme is, of course, much more flexible than the present arrangement, in which the beginning and the end of the school year give both students and teachers a very artificial sense of what schooling is. As long as education is looked upon as the work of only a part of each year, and in the long run as only a part of the individual's whole experience, it is not real education. Making the activities of summer schools equal in importance and wisdom to the educational activities of the rest of the year is one step toward the greater freedom that is essential.

Editorial Notes

THE fact that a movement, once started, sometimes continues long past its usefulness simply because no one stops it is impressively illustrated by the report of the straw vote on disarmament taken in Japan. The story is that out of 60,000 postcards, distributed in representative districts, 30,000 have been returned, showing that 95 per cent of the recipients are for reduction of armament. The dispatch adds that Washington officials are impressed by the report. And well they might be. As if to lend further strength to the sentiment, on the same day the United States Treasury announced that 75 cents out of every dollar of the taxpayers' money expended by the government during the past year went for war purposes. That 75 cents means \$4,000,000,000 for the twelve months ended July 1.

HAWAII is unusual, just now, in experiencing a labor shortage. But it is doing only the usual thing when it undertakes to meet that shortage by promoting immigration from countries whose people can be expected to work for a lower wage than those of the other countries that send immigrants to the islands. The Japanese in Hawaii decline to work at the wages now offering there. In fact, many of them became so well-to-do during the period of high wages induced by the war that they are going back to Japan with their earnings. The Hawaiian planters seem eager to bring in thousands of Chinese workers, either for a term of years or as permanent residents. Their presumption is that the Chinese will continue to work for lower wages than the Japanese. Some such expectation was held by the mill men of the United States, when they first began to promote immigration from southern Europe. The trouble, in all such cases, appears to be that immigrants who will agree to come to the country for low wages will not agree to continue at such wages after they have learned its ways.

IT is an unwritten rule of the British House of Commons that if a member wishes to raise a point of order after a division has been called, he must wear a hat and remain seated while addressing Mr. Speaker. "A" hat, and not necessarily "his" hat. The custom has its disadvantages, as Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy found the other night. Like the majority of members nowadays, he sits bareheaded, but he wanted a hat badly when he desired to raise a point of order. Not a single male member could oblige, but Lady Astor asked, "Shall I lend you mine?" Perhaps Commander Kenworthy thought of a No. 9 hat which Mr. Gladstone borrowed from a diminutive member, which just covered his crown, and of the laughter which ensued. At any rate, Lady Astor did not have to part with her toque.

A REVOLUTIONARY order has been issued from the British Admiralty to the naval staff in a White Paper: "Inter-minuting should always be avoided when verbal communication can replace it," which, translated into plain English means: Don't put things into writing. It was clearly too good an opportunity for a little fun to be missed, and a London paper commissioned its best poet to sing the swan song of the office pen, with this lucid result:

Farewell the laden file, farewell the pen!
Farewell "submitted" and safe "passed to you."
Henceforward nods and becks and wreathed smiles
Must be our safeguards.
The times are out of joint. Oh! cursed spite
That made a First Lord say "Thou shalt not write!"

"ALL the clever women going to Oxford," was the cry a few weeks ago. It seemed very hard on Cambridge to be left lamenting in this matter, but it looks as if they have not gone yet, for here is Miss L. Chitty, of Newnham College, Cambridge, getting a first-class in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos, which deals with engineering subjects in the very highest branches. It is recognized throughout the world as one of the most difficult of examinations. Miss Chitty, the first woman to attain to this honor, was for some two years of the war period engaged in designing for the British Air Board. She certainly has not let grass grow on her path since she returned to civilian pursuits.

MR. HUGHES, the Prime Minister of Australia, is of the opinion that England is decidedly playing the game, and told his countrymen so, in London the other day. The fact is that Englishmen can take defeat, as all true sportsmen should, gracefully. And that is what Mr. Hughes pointed out. "Anyone can put a good face on victory, but think of England just now, laid low in polo, no doubt not feeling well about golf, uncertain about tennis. I think you will say that England is taking it well and playing the game." The members of Mr. Hughes' audience apparently thought so, too; they cheered, and the cheering was done with Australian vigor.

POOR Mr. Shaw, whose light brigade of devoted admirers seems almost more than he can bear! What has happened now is that it was suggested in a paper that G. B. S. had written a book on modern composition, when really some old notes on printing had been dug up from a trade paper and issued as a pamphlet. Mr. Shaw writes more in sorrow than in anger over this audacious piracy, and makes a pathetic appeal to the public to stop telephoning to him about it, and placing with their booksellers orders that can never be executed. The reason is a simple one. He has executed, so to speak, the audacious pirates.